

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR AND IN MEMORY OF
SPECIALIST PAUL J. BUECHE OF
DAPHNE, AL

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, this past Monday the First Congressional District of Alabama and indeed, our entire State and Nation, said goodbye to another casualty of the war in Iraq.

Army Specialist Paul Joseph Bueche, a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and longtime resident of Daphne, Alabama, joined the Army National Guard in 2001 and was assigned to Company E of the 131st Aviation Regiment based in Birmingham.

Earlier this year, Paul's unit was activated and deployed to the Kingdom of Kuwait during Operation Iraqi Freedom. In August of this year, his unit was transferred to its new duty station in Balad, Iraq. It was in Balad that, on October 21, 2003, a tire he was changing on an Army MH-60 Blackhawk helicopter exploded, killing Paul and seriously wounding one of his fellow soldiers.

During his 2-year career in the National Guard, Paul set a standard of excellence and displayed the qualities of discipline, devotion and dedication to country that are the hallmarks of men and women throughout the long and distinguished history of the American military. As a result of his hard work in the Middle Eastern Theater, Paul was recently advanced to the rank of Specialist, and he was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star medal and accompanying citation.

Mr. Speaker, as you can imagine, south Alabama is truly mourning the loss of this fine young man. In conversations with his friends and family, the one characteristic that was mentioned time and again when describing Paul was his love for life. As the Rev. Timothy Deasy noted during Paul's funeral mass, "he lived more in 19 years than many of us live in a lifetime. Paul gave his life for all of us."

A devoted brother, son, and grandson, Paul Bueche never waned in his appreciation for the many wonderful gifts of love and friendship that came his way during his brief 19 years. To a person, his fellow students and teachers from McGill-Toolen High School, his minister and fellow parishioners at Christ the King Catholic Church, and his many other family and friends spoke affectionately of Paul's boundless energy and enthusiasm and the genuinely warm feelings he displayed for his fellow man.

A telling story of his generosity came just days before he died. Recently, Paul had won a lottery held within his unit in Iraq which would have allowed him a 2-week furlough back in the United States in December. However, Paul chose to give that pass to a fellow guardsman from the unit, feeling it was more important that he—a husband and father—be at home with a wife and children who needed him more during the holidays.

Mr. Speaker, it is only right for us to pause and give thanks to God that there are still young men like Paul Joseph Bueche. On his handsome, young face, the world can see the very best America has to offer.

I urge my colleagues to take a moment and pay tribute to Specialist Paul Bueche and his selfless devotion to not only our country and the freedom we enjoy, but to a people who are but now in the infant stages of a new life—a new freedom—in their own land.

We should also remember his parents, Emory Paul and Maria Bueche, his sisters Jessica and Melissa, and his grandparents, Sydney and Doris Bueche and Jose and Ilena Alonso. Our prayer is that God will give them all the strength and courage that only He can provide to sustain them during the difficult days ahead.

It was Joseph Campbell who said, "A hero is someone who has given his or her life to something bigger than oneself." Make no mistake, young Paul Bueche was not only a dedicated soldier who made the ultimate sacrifice serving in the uniform of his country, but he was also a true American hero.

In addition to my statement, I ask that an accompanying article from the October 25th Mobile Register, written by Robert Buchanan, be included in this tribute to Paul. May he rest in peace.

A TIME TOO SOON TO COMPREHEND

There is a time for everything.
And a season for every activity under heaven:

A time to be born and a time to die,
A time to plant and a time to uproot,
A time to kill and a time to heal,
A time to tear down and a time to build,
A time to weep and a time to laugh,
A time to mourn and a time to dance,
A time to scatter stones and a time to gather them,

A time to embrace and a time to refrain,
A time to search and a time to give up,
A time to keep and a time to throw away,
A time to tear and a time to mend,
A time to be silent and a time to speak,
A time to love and a time to hate,
A time for war and a time for peace.

—Ecclesiastes 3:1-8

When you cradle your infant in your arms, rocking back and forth while reading to his young ears, more than likely it will be from a book of fairy tales with glorious, happy endings. Surely, though, it's not the time to tell him that the 16 lines from Ecclesiastes sum up the life that he will face. Of course, he couldn't comprehend it, nor would you want him to; life as a baby has its own time for being, for growing and for learning.

A time to be born and a time to die.

It's left to the parents to do the worrying, often quietly, without evidence that there is harm in that infant's way. As he grows to be a toddler, it's the parents who fret about the stumbling boy crashing into furniture, hitting walls, slapping the sofa. The rite of passage into official boyhood comes with its share of nicks and scratches. But a boy he is, and a boy he will be.

The years evaporate, and your baby boy is a man. Your concerns, however, have grown

with him. You watched him waddle in a sand box, not thinking that one day his life could end in the sands of an Iraqi village so small that it would be difficult to spot on a map.

It's too soon for a 19-year-old to die.

We humans comprehend this, lacking the understanding of why someone so young should leave this Earth now. It's even more heartbreaking for parents to have a son die before them.

It's not supposed to be this way.

A time to weep and a time to laugh.

The order of life has turned upside down for Emory and Maria Bueche. They have already told stories—terrific stories—about their son, Paul. They have shared them with family, friends and the media. It's a normal therapeutic exercise to keep their minds clear while preparing for funeral services.

Others will share their stories, bringing more laughter and tears. They'll be proud of the people Paul touched in his short life. They'll be proud he died serving his country. The Bueches won't be able to feel it, yet all the parents of our American babies will share in their pain.

Meanwhile, three more American soldiers die in Iraq. Three more sets of parents are experiencing the trauma of children passing too soon. All of us will be suffering along with them.

There is a time for everything.

Paul was a member of the 2002 graduating class of McGill-Toolen Catholic High School. Local television stations grabbed yearbooks from his days at McGill, showing Paul's smiling portrait in a row of students' photos.

A telephone call went to the cherubic looking youngster in the picture to the left of Paul. He's now a young college man, sans the rounded face.

"Paul Bueche died in Iraq," he's told.

"What?" he answers. "I didn't know he was over there. Oh, my God. What happened?"

He is told about the unfortunate circumstances, but the explanation falls flat. A classmate had died; the first member of the 2002 class was gone. It's too incredible for the student to absorb.

"Man, he was cool. We were in the Model U.N. together. I mean . . . I can't believe it. What happened?"

"Of all the people over there, that accident, it happened to one of us."

The McGill-Toolen senior class of 2002 was close, unusually close. The Bueches recalled how their house was always full of kids, that it wasn't unusual to wake up and find Paul's friends asleep on the den floor.

That was the class of 2002.

From house to house, class members found parents with open doors. Now these same parents are sharing the Bueches' ache, along with their young-adult children who are experiencing a type of grief they were not prepared to handle. It's just too soon.

Eventually, though, they will realize that Paul's death was not in vain, for there are few earthly callings higher than sacrificing for one's country, for one's friends back home.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

In the meantime, they can pray and take solace that there will be a time for peace.

OCTOBER IS NATIONAL BREAST
CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Breast Cancer Awareness Month on behalf of the Hampshire County Cancer Coalition. October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month, a disease that will kill an estimated thirty-nine thousand, eight hundred women along with four hundred men in the year 2003 alone. It is through the extensive work of medical experts, as well as awareness groups like the Hampshire County Cancer Coalition, that there is hope to extinguish this horrible disease.

I am proud to recognize two Hampshire County residents, Clara Belle Lee and Nellie Lew, who are the two oldest living breast cancer survivors in our state of West Virginia. Ms. Lee has been a survivor for fifty-two years, and Ms. Lew has been a survivor for fifty-seven years. I was honored to have met these women, along with the rest of the Coalition, at the fourth Annual Breast Cancer Survivors Luncheon and wreath hanging ceremony. Their passion and their enthusiasm for life are characteristics of these two incredible women, who have beaten the odds of this fatal disease.

I would like to take some time to recognize the Hampshire County Cancer Coalition and their work. This organization has been instrumental in the state of West Virginia with educating the general public about cancer, as well as striving to initiate the early detection of cancers among women.

The Hampshire County Cancer Coalition was formed in 1993 under the direction of the Appalachia Leadership Initiative on Cancer, a cooperative agreement between the National Cancer Institute and Mary Babb Randolph Cancer Center, to address cancer control issues in our county. The Coalition has sought to increase public awareness and promote early detection of breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer throughout Hampshire County.

The Coalition has collaborated with various community entities in its cancer awareness efforts. Shortly after its formation, the Coalition sponsored two "Friend to Friend Summits," with one held in Romney and one in Capon Bridge. These summits brought together community members, cancer survivors, doctors and nurses for a sharing of the latest information regarding breast cancer awareness, prevention and treatment.

The Coalition has sponsored the Tower of Hope, which is a photo display of county breast cancer survivors dedicated to a charter member of the Coalition who is now deceased. The Tower is displayed in churches, libraries and the courthouse as a testimony to a courageous fight against a powerful disease.

Another focus area has been community education. Placemats with the warning signs of cancer were used in about twenty restaurants around the county. Business owners as well as patrons reported positive feedback.

In addition, the Coalition recently joined forces with the Tobacco Control Coalition to increase opportunities for promoting awareness.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration and pride that I honor this wonderful organization as well as these incredible women and their strides to beat this disease. This disease is the leading cancer sited in women, yet with proper awareness and prevention, this disease does not have to be the leading cause of cancer deaths among women between the ages of forty and fifty-nine years of age. With organizations like the Hampshire County Cancer Coalition, and amazing women survivors, there are rays of hope for people diagnosed with breast cancer.

OCTOBER AS NATIONAL BREAST
CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I am proud that October can be dedicated to raising awareness of the need for regular mammograms and doctor's visits. A member of my staff has come face to face with this disease, and I am proud to share her story. Hannah's mother was diagnosed with breast cancer in 1990 at the age of 38. Hannah was only 11 years old, with one older brother and two younger sisters, but she remembers being frightened when her parents told her about her mother's cancer. The doctor had found the lump, which was too small for her to feel. If she had not gone to the doctor, it would have spread fast and deadly.

Fortunately, because of awareness, Hannah's mother's cancer was found early, surgery was performed, and she has done great ever since. Fortunately, because of awareness, Hannah only remembers being frightened, but she doesn't have to remember losing her mother to breast cancer because that did not happen. This story is only one of many which emphasize the need for breast cancer awareness. We all need to insist that our mothers, sisters, aunts, grandmothers, wives, and daughters need to get regular mammograms and talk to their doctors about this disease. It is absolutely essential that the information gets out to these women, and that the cancer is caught early. Hannah is grateful that her mother paid attention and has since fostered this awareness in Hannah and her two sisters.

I support reauthorization for the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. Breast cancer remains the second highest cause of death for women today. This is a reality that can stop only through awareness.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS
MONTH

HON. DAVID VITTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. VITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor victims, survivors, volunteers, and pro-

fessionals, who combat breast cancer each day.

The facts are grim, every 2½ minutes someone is diagnosed with breast cancer. An estimated 211,300 women and 1,300 men, in the United States will be diagnosed this year with breast cancer. An estimated 40,200 deaths are anticipated this year from breast cancer. In my home state of Louisiana, 3,800 new female breast cancer cases will be diagnosed this year, and 700 hundred women will lose their battle against the disease.

Breast Cancer Awareness Month provides a special opportunity to recognize these valiant fighters and to educate the public about the importance of monthly breast self-examinations and annual mammograms. Early detection greatly increases victims' chances of survival.

There is hope. When breast cancer is found early, the five-year survival rate is 96 percent. Monthly breast self-examinations and mammograms are the key components of early detection. I join my House colleagues in saluting the breast cancer survivors alive today in the United States.

I salute the volunteers across the country, including the Louisiana Breast Cancer Task Force, for their work to help educate people about the important life-saving measures of early detection. Thank you for taking time today to honor all the victims, survivors, volunteers, and professionals, who combat breast cancer each day.

REGARDING BREAST CANCER
AWARENESS MONTH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, every 12 minutes a woman in America dies of breast cancer. October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month, but I am not sure that awareness is the right word. Unfortunately, many of us are painfully aware. Many, if not all of us have known someone who has fought against this devastating disease. I would like to express my deep appreciation to the many soldiers in the battle against breast cancer. There are too many to name right now, but their dedication and tireless efforts are critical and so deeply appreciated by us all.

A recent study found that the presence of mutated BRCA-1 or BRCA-2 genes made cancer risk soar. This information proves that passage of legislation such as the Genetic Non-Discrimination in Health Insurance and Employment Act is imperative. Mr. Speaker, I am a cosponsor of this bipartisan legislation, which has 230 cosponsors. By not acting on this legislation, we are placing women's health in jeopardy on a daily basis. Women are not being tested because they fear they will be discriminated against by their insurer should they test positive. This is unconscionable.

This body has begun the job of funding the National Institutes of Health and cancer research over the past five years. However, our work is not done. It is imperative that we are able to fund new research and continue existing research. In order to ensure that progress is not lost and valuable information left uncovered, we must continue to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health.

One of the things I am most proud to have motivated and enacted was the establishment of the Long Island Breast Cancer Study, a comprehensive effort to investigate whether environmental factors are responsible for breast cancer. The historic investigation began in 1993, and was coordinated by the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. When the study was released late last year, I was disappointed to find the study could not identify specific environmental factors from among the three compounds studied as a cause for breast cancer. Many of the other compounds remain to be ruled out; more funding and research are necessary. However, the lessons learned proved very important. Many of the results provided clues for future research. We must build on this information, we must try until we succeed because the alternative is much more costly.

We need to work together to turn "A-wareness" into "A-cure."

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARECIBO OBSERVATORY

HON. ANÍBAL ACEVEDO-VILÁ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ. Mr. Speaker, this week Puerto Rico is celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Arecibo Observatory, home of the largest and most sensitive radio telescope in the world. For this occasion, more than 100 scientists from around the world will gather November 1 through the 4th for a series of workshops, including one on the most recent astronomical advances of the giant telescope. For Puerto Rico, there is another reason to celebrate: for the first time since the creation of the observatory in 1963, a Puerto Rican is at its helm. Sixto Gonzalez, who has served as assistant director of special and atmospheric sciences of the observatory since 2001, was named Director of the observatory October 1.

The Arecibo Observatory is part of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center (NAIC), a national research center operated by Cornell University under a cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation (NSF). The NSF is an independent federal agency whose aim is to promote scientific and engineering progress in the United States. NAIC also provides additional support for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

As the site of the world's largest single-dish radio telescope, the Observatory is recognized as one of the most important national centers for research in radio astronomy, planetary radar and terrestrial aeronomy. Use of the Arecibo Observatory is available on an equal, competitive basis to all scientists from throughout the world. Observing time is granted on the basis of the most promising research as ascertained by a panel of independent referees who review the proposals sent to the Observatory by interested scientists. Every year about 200 scientists visit the Observatory facilities to pursue their research project, and numerous students perform observations that lead to their master and doctoral dissertations.

The Arecibo Observatory has its origins as an idea of Professor William E. Gordon, then of Cornell University, who was interested in the study of the ionosphere. Gordon's research during the 1950's led him to the idea of radar back-scatter studies of the ionosphere. Professor Gordon's persistence culminated in the construction of the Arecibo Observatory, which began in the summer of 1960 and three years later the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory (AIO) was in operation under the direction of Gordon. The formal opening ceremony took place on November 1, 1963.

On October 1, 1969 the National Science Foundation assumed ownership of the facility from the Department of Defense and the Observatory was made a national research center. On September 1971 the AIO became the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center (NAIC).

The Arecibo Observatory employs about 140 persons in support of the operation. A scientific staff of about 16 divides their time between scientific research and assistance to visiting scientists. Engineers, computer experts, and technicians design and build new instrumentation and keep it in operation.

The Arecibo Observatory is a Puerto Rican landmark. Hundreds of tourists visit it every year and it has been a desired site for recent filming of many movies as well. As this notable landmark appears frequently in films and TV, it is a source of pride for all Puerto Ricans, both as the home of the Arecibo Observatory and as an emblem of the contributions to science from Puerto Rico in general.

Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate the people of Puerto Rico, the Arecibo Observatory and its scientists on its 40-year anniversary. Also, congratulations to Director Sixto Gonzalez for his great job and recent ascension to the leadership of the Arecibo Observatory.

HONORING THE WORK OF SISTER LECLARE BERES

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work of Sister Leclare Beres from La Crosse, Wisconsin, in recognition of her retirement. Sister Leclare has worked tirelessly for many years as a nurse and a nun, aiming to provide all people with access to healthcare.

Sister Leclare grew up in Elroy, Wisconsin. Living on a farm, surrounded by her large family, she learned early the importance of hard work and compassion to others. In the early 90s, Sister Leclare saw the medical needs of refugee immigrants and called upon the four area hospitals to sponsor a free clinic. The Indochinese Screening Clinic later became the St. Clare Health Mission. As the director of the St. Clare Health Mission, Sister Leclare has been a leader in providing health services to the poor in the La Crosse, Wisconsin area. In addition, she has worked in Guam and Jamaica as well as with organizations such as Place of Grace and the Salvation Army.

Moreover, after she retires this fall, her dedication to the poor will live on as she plans to volunteer at the St. Clare Health Mission

where she has served as its only director for ten years. I am pleased that her efforts and giving spirit have earned her multiple honors, including the Pope John XXIII Award from Viterbo College, the YWCA Tribute to Outstanding Women in the Medical Field, and the 2002 La Crosse Tribune Person of the Year.

Aside from her amazing gifts in working with persons who are poor and sick, Sister Leclare has impressive organizational talents. She would regularly coordinate the 200 plus medical professionals and community volunteers who came each Tuesday and Thursday evening to serve at the St. Clare Health Mission. In this feat, Sister Leclare was able to bring together a community to address the needs of its neighbors and sought a solution to the limited access to healthcare that many Americans face.

Mr. Speaker and my fellow Members of Congress, I ask that you join me in honoring the dedication and service of Sister Leclare Beres as she retires. She is a role model of service, compassion, and generosity, and we could all learn from her dedication.

Thus, I would like to leave you with the words of Sister Leclare's successor, Sister Dawn Kutt. "Sister Leclare's compassion for the poor and underserved dwells deep within her heart's desire. Her service to the poor is undertaken with joy and tender love as her gentle presence reflects God's love for each of them. She certainly brings the richness out of the poorest of God's poor."

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, the week of October 20–25 has been designated as World Population Awareness Week with the theme of "Water: Our Most Precious Natural Resource." Over the next 20 years the world's population of 6.3 billion is projected to increase to nearly 9 billion before leveling off.

As currently, these 6.3 billion people are dependent on 1 percent of all the water on earth. A recent study revealed that 58 areas of the United States—from Florida and Georgia to western Texas to northern California and southern Oregon, as well as most of heartland U.S.A.—are water stressed. Acting on the global consensus that water scarcity must be a top development priority, the Population Institute has decided to dedicate the 19th World Population Awareness Week to the issue of water and I applaud their efforts.

More than 80 nations, 165 organizations, 127 mayors, and 22 governors, including Governor John Baldacci of Maine, have proclaimed the week of October 20–25 as World Population Awareness Week with the theme "Water: Our Most Precious Natural Resource." I call that proclamation to my colleagues' attention in hopes of promoting the importance of an adequate and safe water supply for future generations.

RECOGNIZING OCTOBER AS NA-
TIONAL BREAST CANCER
AWARENESS MONTH

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as National Breast Cancer Month. Today, 3 million American women are living with the disease—2 million who have been diagnosed and 1 million who do not yet know they have it. These women are our sisters, daughters, coworkers, neighbors, and friends.

But there is good news. Due in large part to federally funded research, we know more than ever about what causes breast cancer and how to more effectively treat the disease. In fact, since 1990, we have increased Federal funding for breast cancer research by nearly 600 percent. We also have made tremendous progress in increased access to mammography, which is the most effective way to diagnose breast cancer early. If detected and treated early, breast cancer has one of the highest survival rates.

I also want to pay tribute to the many wonderful organizations that provide support to breast cancer patients and their families, like Y—Me in my home State of Illinois. These organizations offer invaluable services to the millions touched by this disease and have been crucial in bringing this issue to the forefront of the healthcare debate.

October may be National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, but every day of the year this issue deserves our attention. I thank my colleagues for their support, and encourage them to continue to work for the millions touched by this disease.

IN MEMORY OF 1LT DAVID R.
BERNSTEIN OF THE U.S. ARMY

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness and tremendous gratitude to honor the life of a brave young man, First Lieutenant David R. Bernstein, who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country. He died on Saturday, October 18, 2003, when his patrol was ambushed in Taza, Iraq. First Lieutenant Bernstein was just 24 years old.

For me, the news of David's death was particularly shocking and hard to bear. I had the honor and privilege to nominate this fine young man to the United States Military Academy at West Point, a nomination that he accepted and fulfilled with exceptional honor, ability and accomplishment.

First in his class at Phoenixville High School, where he excelled in swimming as well as academics, David was the Valedictorian of his High School Class of 1997. Upon entering West Point, he continued on his path of personal excellence by maintaining an arduous schedule of academics, training and sports, activities that distinguished him, and earned him the respect and admiration of his

superior officers, instructors, and fellow cadets at the Academy. He graduated 5th in his class at West Point, and was one of the brightest stars among an incredible constellation of talent that graduated from the Academy in 2001.

Soon after graduation from West Point, David volunteered for Army Ranger School. He excelled there, acquiring additional skills and advanced training, and became Ranger qualified. Having a pick of assignments based on his standing at West Point, David chose duty close to the hot spots in the world, and joined the Army's 173rd Airborne Infantry Brigade, the storied "911 squad" of Europe, headquartered at Camp Ederle in Italy.

As a member of the 1st of the 508th Regiment of the 173rd, Lieutenant Bernstein, parachuted into Northern Iraq in the early morning darkness on March 27 of this year, one of only approximately 1,000 soldiers from the 173rd sent to secure the Bashur airfield in the north of Iraq. As those who followed the war well know, this small band of soldiers performed magnificently and heroically behind enemy lines to establish the important "second front" in the struggle to liberate Iraq and the world from the grip of Saddam Hussein.

This brave and gifted officer shouldered the burdens of command with uncommon ability, intelligence and grace. He was a natural leader who inspired those in his command, always leading by example and with an unwavering commitment and dedication to his men and to the service of his country.

He last spoke with his parents, Richard and Gail Bernstein, only a week before his death. The call was brief, lasting less than 10 minutes, because of the long line of soldiers waiting their own turn. In that short call David told his parents of the pride he felt for his men and their mission. He also conveyed his own sense of pride in being able to answer the call of duty by serving as an Army officer. As his father has said, David was "a soldier who appreciated serving his country."

In his final moments, even though mortally wounded and under continuous enemy fire, Lieutenant Bernstein maneuvered his way to the driver's seat of his Humvee and moved the vehicle off of a soldier in his command who was trapped under its wheels and badly wounded. His unselfish act of bravery likely saved the life of his comrade.

All of Pennsylvania mourns the loss of this brave and good young man who will be laid to rest this Friday, October 31, 2003 at West Point. Our hearts go out to his parents, Richard and Gail, to his sister Michelle, to his brother Doug, and to all of his friends and loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, First Lieutenant David R. Bernstein, exemplified the spirit of service that has made this nation great. It is proper to remember and honor a man of such worth and character with great respect for what he stood for. Our pride in David shall live on—his life, his courage, his sacrifice and strength of character. The example of his citizenship and dedication to duty will be his enduring legacy. Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring the memory, life and service of First Lieutenant David R. Bernstein, and in sending our heartfelt condolences to his family, his friends, and community.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JUNIOR,
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE LAND
EXCHANGE ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 28, 2003

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise to thank my colleagues for their support of the "Martin Luther King, Junior, National Historic Site Land Exchange Act," H.R. 1616 and the bill to extend the authority for the construction of a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., S. 470. These bills extend the authority for and make possible the construction of a national memorial commemorating the achievements of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his commitment to the struggle of civil rights for all Americans.

Dr. King dedicated his life to the realization of full equal and civil rights for all Americans irrespective of race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation. He stood on the front lines in the struggle against social injustice, discrimination, and inequality, often at great risk to himself. Despite numerous death threats, Dr. King never wavered in that commitment.

Madam Speaker, the Lewis and Sarbanes bills are a win-win situation for all parties involved. The National Park Service currently owns a vacant lot that does not have any significant historic value. The city of Atlanta would like to acquire this land for the sole purpose of encouraging commercial development within its city limits. In addition, the land on which the National Historic Site Visitor Center and Museum currently sits is land-locked and lacks adequate emergency access. Exchanging this land within the Martin Luther King, Junior, National Historic Site for property in which the National Park Service could establish easy access to the Visitor Center and Museum would be mutually beneficial to both parties. This would simultaneously resolve the National Park Service's access issue and give the city of Atlanta much needed commercial space.

Madam Speaker, once again I am proud to support both bills—the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site Land Exchange Act and the bill to extend the authority for construction of the MLK Memorial. I would like to give a special thanks to my colleagues Mr. LEWIS and Senator SARBANES for their leadership in sponsoring these important pieces of legislation and in helping to keep the dream alive.

TRIBUTE TO THE GREATER
WILKES-BARRE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE ON CELEBRATING 50
YEARS OF PROGRESS

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce as they celebrate the region's progress over the past 50 years at their annual dinner Thursday, October 30 at the Wachovia Arena in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, as I have said many times before, progress doesn't just happen by accident. From the beginning of the creation of the Industrial Fund 50 years ago, it has taken hard work, vision, dedication, and leadership by those who have transformed the area's economy from an aging coal mining town to a diversified economy with a bright future.

These leaders, whose accomplishments will be recognized at the dinner celebration, set the goals of elevating the economy by encouraging and supporting business growth, increasing capital investment in the region, and enhancing the area's quality of life by serving as a catalyst for key community projects. My colleagues, while we need to continue to strive toward these ambitious goals, I would like to pay tribute to the business leaders who make up this Chamber and this community for their success in moving us closer to these goals over the past 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, this organization has a proud and storied history highlighted by individuals who rose to the occasion and helped transform this region. Charles Weissman, William O. Sword, Frank Burnside, Herbert Morris, Edward Schechter, and many more leaders helped build our economy on a proud tradition of doing what it takes to make northeastern Pennsylvania the best it can be by working in partnership with elected officials and volunteers from the business community.

The Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber is relentlessly working in partnership with local, State and Federal officials to rebuild our region's economic base from the ground up. Whether it is working to reclaim mine-scarred land, building and managing five business parks in the region like the new Innovation Center, promoting key community projects like the Arena, the levee raising and riverfront redevelopment projects, or working on the Downtown revitalization efforts, The Chamber serves as a vocal leader on issues and initiatives—from transportation to education, and from diversity to the knowledge economy—that help to advance the Greater Wilkes-Barre community.

Most recently, the Chamber deserves commendations for reaching out to neighboring organizations to improve on efforts to bring a more regional approach to economic development, which I strongly support.

It has been a pleasure to work with Chamber leaders on many of these important projects during my tenure in office, and I look forward to many more years of productive partnership for the benefit of northeastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere honor to recognize the business and community leaders of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce as they celebrate 50 years of progress on Thursday evening.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber on October 28, 2003. I would like the RECORD to show that had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 569. I also would have

voted "nay" on rollcall vote 570. Further, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 571, 572, and 573.

HONORING JOSEPH CARL NORQUIST

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a fallen soldier and American patriot, 26-year-old Army Specialist Joseph Carl Norquist, for his unstinting service to the community and devotion to the country. On October 9, 2003, Spc. Norquist, a 26-year-old Oakland man, was in a convoy in Baqubah, Iraq when he was killed in a barrage of grenades and bullets.

Norquist was serving with the 588th Engineering Battalion, based in Fort Hood, Texas. In Iraq, the battalion is assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, also of Fort Hood. The 588th is conducting two separate missions in Baqubah; they are searching for weapons and rebuilding schools.

"Joe believed in the job he was doing in Iraq," his parents said in a statement. "He thought it was worth it for the children, who would have better opportunities for a better life. We deeply mourn the loss of our son."

Norquist, a native of Martinez, attended high school in Benicia, where he played on the football team. He received an associate degree from Diablo Valley College in Pleasant Hill and joined the Army in 2001. He served for a year in Korea before being assigned to his unit in Texas, where he was trained in evaluating obstacles and operating conditions for tank maneuvers.

Joseph was a big, broad-shouldered man who liked to watch wrestling on TV. According to his friends, Joseph liked to spend his spare time in the base gym, working out with weights. In the evenings, he would try out wrestling moves on his Army buddies. He was contemplating enrolling in a pro wrestling school in Austin once his Army days were done. He was recognized for his attention to detail and thoroughness, and will posthumously receive the Bronze Star and Purple Heart medals.

Finally, as we remember Spc. Norquist today, I take great pride in joining Joseph's parents, Carl and Sue, his friends and fellow soldiers to recognize and salute the accomplishments and contributions of Joseph Carl Norquist.

RECOGNIZING WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the week of October 20–25th has been designated as World Population Awareness Week with the theme of "Water: Our Most Precious Natural Resource." Over the next 20 years, the world's population of 6.3 billion is projected to increase to nearly 9 billion before

leveling off. Since the entire population depends on 1 percent of the earth's water, many fear a future where water scarcity will undermine health and security and lead to political and social unrest. Acting on the global consensus that water scarcity must be a top development priority, the Population Institute has decided to dedicate the nineteenth World Population Awareness Week to the issue of water.

More than 80 nations, 165 organizations, 127 mayors, and 22 governors have proclaimed World Population Awareness Week. Governor Michael Easley of North Carolina is among those doing so, and I am pleased to call that proclamation to my colleagues' attention.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, Breast Cancer Awareness Month is an opportunity to celebrate the great strides breast cancer education, treatment, and survival that American women enjoy today. It must also serve as a reminder not to take our health for granted—to schedule a mammogram, perform a breast self-exam, and call a friend to urge her to do the same.

In the United States, every 2½ minutes another woman is diagnosed with breast cancer and every 13 minutes another woman dies from this dreadful disease. Almost one-third of these deaths could have been prevented if the disease had been discovered in the early stages. The lives lost are those of wives, mothers, daughters, and friends.

Thankfully, a breast cancer diagnosis is no longer a sure death sentence. When discovered and treated in the early stages, the five-year survival rate is 97 percent. Today, there are more than two million breast cancer survivors in the United States. These women live to celebrate birthdays, holidays, every day with their families and friends.

Early detection opens the door to beating breast cancer, and mammograms are the key to that door. Mammograms can find 40 percent of cancers not detectable during a breast self-exam or a doctor's exam. It is the most effective method of early detection, yet only 63 percent of American women between the ages of 40 and 64 had a mammogram in the past year. Furthermore, we must search diligently for more effective detection technology to improve upon the mammogram.

Sadly, many women cannot pay for essential screenings. I was proud to be an original cosponsor of the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection program. Due to this program and other initiatives, a lack of insurance is no longer a barrier to breast cancer survival.

Let's make the most of October, Breast Cancer Awareness Month; let's seize this opportunity to take control of our health and our lives. Every one of us is at risk for breast cancer, regardless of age, health, or family history, simply by being women. Let's say goodbye to needless cancer deaths and hello to breast self-exams, clinical breast exams, and mammograms. Let's say hello to the thousands of women who are here today and will

be here tomorrow thanks to early breast cancer detection and treatment.

FALLEN PATRIOTS TAX RELIEF ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a bill scheduled to be heard today regarding the military death benefit paid to survivors of military personnel killed in the line of duty. Under current law, the military death benefit provides a surviving spouse \$6,000, of which \$3,000 is subject to federal tax.

At the tragic time of a death of a service member, it is an unimaginable loss to the family and represents the greatest sacrifice to our nation. To avoid adding insult to injury, we must make the Military Death Benefit fully tax-exempt. Families of our patriots should not be penalized on a benefit meant to express the nation's gratitude. The death benefit has historically been exempt from this taxation, yet an oversight in the tax code—after the benefit was raised to \$6,000 in 1991—left half of the payment subject to taxation.

The death benefit was designed to assist surviving family with financial needs following the death of the service member. Unfortunately, the current benefit is not sufficient. We should increase this benefit to \$12,000 to cover additional expenses. This bill would make this benefit retroactive for military personnel who have died in battle since September 11, 2001.

As of this morning, 232 American servicemen and women have died in battle in Iraq after the end to major combat operations in Iraq was announced. This represents 232 cases where a grieving family has had to sustain itself financially with limited funds while suffering the loss of a loved one who will not return home. Let us not let partisan politics get in the way of doing what is right for our fallen soldiers.

WELCOMING PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN OF TAIWAN TO UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID WU

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 2003

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 302, and urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

For the past half-century, Taiwan and its people have been one of the United States' most reliable friends and allies in Asia, and around the world. Our two nations have cultivated many mutual interests, including trade, cultural, security in the Western Pacific Ocean, and democratic development.

On October 31st, President Chen Shui-bian will be visiting the United States. On behalf of the American people, I would like to extend my warmest welcome to the President, and

hope that our two nations will continue to deepen various aspects of our relationship.

As we host President Chen, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, and urge Congress and the Administration to support Taiwan's efforts to secure meaningful participation in international organizations and forums.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL BUCK CENTER, EUGENE, OREGON

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to congratulate the Pearl Buck Center in Eugene, Oregon on 50 years of supporting families with special needs in Lane County.

When the Pearl Buck Center opened in 1953, it was one of the only educational programs in Oregon providing educational services to children with mental retardation and other developmental disabilities. The Pearl Buck Center has continued this tradition of leadership in the community, the state, and the nation, providing vocational training, employment, education, and case management services to people with developmental disabilities.

Annually, the Pearl Buck Center provides services to over 400 individuals with developmental disabilities and their children. Since it was founded, the Pearl Buck Center has helped thousands of adults and children meet the challenges of their disabilities and find opportunities to succeed in school and on the job; to succeed as parents and as self-sufficient individuals; and to contribute to the community and society.

I would like to acknowledge the vision and dedication that characterizes this organization. I hope that all Americans will reflect on the commitment of the staff and volunteers of the Pearl Buck Center and on the struggles and successes of the individuals they serve.

October 2003 has been designated as National Disability Employment Awareness Month. In this special month, I extend my deepest appreciation and thanks to the Pearl Buck Center for their efforts, past and present, to help individuals with disabilities more fully realize their abilities, potential, and independence. We are all richer for your half-century of service.

RECOGNIZING THE 2D ANNUAL YOUTH CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN LIVER CENTER AT STAN- FORD UNIVERSITY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the 2d annual Youth Conference on Asian and Pacific Islanders' Health being organized by the Asian Liver Center at Stanford University on November 7 through November 9, 2003.

During this 3-day conference, more than 100 high school students and their families from throughout California will discuss a variety of health issues of particular concern to the API community. These issues include youth identity, teen smoking and cultural competency in medicine. A major issue to be addressed is the high vulnerability that Asian and Pacific Islanders have to hepatitis B and its related effect of liver cancer.

The Asian and Pacific Islanders community comprise over 11% of my home state of California. Unfortunately, many Americans of Asian and Pacific Island background have no awareness of their heightened risk of acquiring hepatitis B. While the rate of hepatitis B infection for all Americans is less than .5%, for API Americans the rate is 7%—14 times higher.

The symptoms of this illness are often not apparent to the individual until the irreversible effects of liver cancer become evident. This silent killer is often spread from unsuspecting mothers to newborn infants at childbirth. It is also spread through child-to-child infection as result of contact with skin sores, small breaks in the skin or such activities as sharing a toothbrush. Luckily, the spread of this awful disease can be prevented through a simple series of vaccinations. But, people need to be educated about the need for such vaccinations.

A major goal of the Youth Conference is to create a cadre of emissaries to go out into the API community to increase awareness of this vulnerability to hepatitis B and liver cancer and to educate the populace on means of prevention and treatment. Many in the API community are not aware that there is a vaccine that offers full protection from hepatitis B. Many are not vaccinated because they simply are not aware of the problem. The unnecessary deaths from this disease must be stopped now.

The Asian Liver Center has it right—increased knowledge is the key to prevention. I commend the students and their families for taking time out of their busy lives to become more knowledgeable about these important health issues and to help spread their knowledge throughout their communities. I also commend the staff of the Asian Liver Center at Stanford University for organizing this conference and for their mission of addressing the high incidence of hepatitis B in the API population through outreach, education and research. This program is clearly one that should be emulated by many other organizations around the country.

REGARDING INDIAN RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay commendation to Indian River Community College, which serves the east coast of Central Florida and many of my constituents. The school has developed an innovative program to combat a local, state and national problem—the critical teacher shortage. Indian River Community College pioneered the "Bridge to Teaching" program to recruit and train college graduates to embark on careers in teaching.

In addition to the praise of local school officials benefiting from the recent graduates, the accelerated teacher certification program has been selected as a national model of "best practices" for colleges throughout the country by the National Council for Continuing Education and Training.

For their commitment to quality programs and responsiveness to the needs of the community, Indian River Community College and its President, Ed Massey, deserve the congratulations of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF BAUSCH AND LOMB

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 150th anniversary of Bausch & Lomb—a community institution, an outstanding corporation, and a global innovator.

In 1853, a German immigrant named John Jacob Bausch started a modest business selling optical goods. He got off to an uneven start, and borrowed \$60 in capital from a close friend, Henry Lomb. Bausch promised to make Lomb a full partner if the business prospered. Indeed, the business grew beyond its founders' wildest dreams. Today, Bausch & Lomb is the premiere name, recognized around the world, for excellence in eye health products.

Headquartered in my district of Rochester, New York, Bausch & Lomb employs over 11,000 people and generates annual revenues of almost \$2 billion. B&L, as it is affectionately known, is also deeply committed to our community and its future. More than 5,000 schools nationwide participate in the Bausch & Lomb Science Award, which is bestowed on selected high school sophomores for excellence in science. Along with a medal, winners are eligible for a Bausch & Lomb scholarship for study at the University of Rochester, and associated paid summer internships in B&L labs. The B&L science awards and scholarships promote science scholarship and foster the next generation of scientists and researchers.

At its facilities in Rochester, B&L has created some of the most innovative optical equipment and goods in the world. During World War I, B&L produced the special sunglasses for military men. B&L researchers invented the first optical-quality glass. And in 1971, Bausch & Lomb introduced the first soft contact lenses, a product that has improved the quality of life for millions of people around the globe. Today, tens of millions depend upon high quality B&L products to improve and maintain one of their most precious assets: their vision.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply proud of the fine work done by my constituents at Bausch & Lomb every day. One's sight is a precious thing, and it speaks volumes that more people entrust their vision to Bausch & Lomb than to any other company in the world. I salute Bausch & Lomb—company CEO Ronald Zarrella, his leadership team, and every one of his outstanding employees—on their 150th anniversary. We all look forward with great anticipation to seeing what the coming years bring to and from Bausch & Lomb.

EULOGY FOR CORINNE MICHEL

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it's with great regret that I come to the floor today to note the untimely passing on October 22 of Corinne Michel, a friend of so many of us privileged to serve in this House, and the wife of former House Minority Leader Bob Michel of Illinois.

As Mike Johnson, a former Chief of Staff for Bob Michel, told Copley News Service: "[Corinne] was never affected by all the limelight. Bob used to say people in politics have their feet planted in midair. Hers were always planted firmly on the ground."

And as Millie Arends, the city treasurer in the Michel's home city of Peoria, Illinois, noted: "She was well-read on everything. Her husband said she was one his best assets."

Corinne Michel was born in Onida, South Dakota, and was raised in St. Paul, Minnesota, Pittsburgh and Peoria, Illinois, where her father managed the Livestock Market News. In 1943, she graduated from Peoria High School, and then met Bob when the two sang in the a cappella choir at Bradley University.

Corinne was an accomplished classical pianist who graduated with two music degrees and then taught music in the Peoria public schools. In 1948, the Michels were married and eight years later Bob was elected to the House, where he served with distinction for 38 years—including 14 as the Republican leader—before retiring in 1995.

While Bob served his constituents and nation in Washington, Corinne raised the couple's four children back in Peoria. She was active in Peoria Players and Central Illinois Youth Symphony and helped bring opera and ballet to Peoria. She also represented Bob at events in his home District.

In Washington, she was active in Congressional spouse organizations and chaired the Republican Women's Federal Forum.

The Michels' son Scott told the Chicago Tribune: "Music played a huge role in her [his mother's] life and she passed it on [to her children]. I would come home from school and there would be classical music on the stereo and she would be playing the piano."

And said our colleague RAY LAHOOD, a former Chief of Staff for Leader Michel and the successor in his seat, said: "She was one of the loveliest persons I have ever met." A sentiment that all who knew her shared.

He continued: "She never sought the limelight . . . but her husband sought her advice and she gave it to him in her own quiet way."

Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my sincerest condolences to my friend, the former Republican Leader, who not only is a great credit to this institution but also an American of unquestioned patriotism and courage.

Bob Michel, who was wounded as an infantryman in World War II and received two Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart and four battle stars, laid his life on the line so that succeeding generations could experience the freedoms that we enjoy—and too often take for granted—today.

Let's recognize today that while Bob Michel soared to great heights throughout his career, he always had a steady, able partner on that

journey—his beloved wife, Corinne, whose loss we mourn today.

I also want to express my condolences to the Michels' sons, Scott, Bruce and Robin; daughter, Laurie; and three grandsons. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

VETERANS HEALTH CARE FACILITIES CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 2003

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1720, the Veterans Health Care Facilities Capital Improvement Act. I would like to recognize the very necessary and hard work of my colleagues on the House Veterans Affairs Committee, from both sides of the aisle, and our Chairman Congressman ROB SIMMONS of Connecticut, on this critical issue.

H.R. 1720, as amended, authorizes a new approach to funding VA construction after the Department addresses a number of compelling needs identified throughout the system. Through this measure we have outlined Congressional priorities for the types of projects VA should fund, but would allow VA to identify the locations where there is the most need.

I am particularly interested in VA's plan to address the needs of veterans in far south Texas. Parts of my district have the worst access to hospital care in the country. I am especially pleased that the amended version of H.R. 1720 contains a section that authorizes the development of a strategy by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to address the great need for hospital care for veterans who reside in far south Texas. Under H.R. 1720, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs would be required to submit findings to the Senate and House of Representatives no later than January 31, 2004.

Mr. Speaker, it is shameful that veterans in McAllen, Texas, just east of my district, must travel up to 6 hours one-way to reach the San Antonio VA Medical Center. Data collected for VA's Capital Assets Realignment for Enhanced Services (CARES) process showed that veterans in one of the area's markets—the Valley Coastal Bend—have the worst access to acute inpatient hospital care of veterans in any other VA market in the United States.

The time has passed for us to address this crisis in access. This bill will put VA on a sure path for doing that, and I will eagerly await the opportunity to respond to VA's recommendations for increasing access for South Texas veterans. This bill is an important step to ensure that VA keeps its promise to veterans.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week the Turkish Republic, an original participating State of the Organization for Security

and Cooperation in Europe, will mark its 80th anniversary. The Turkish Government, led by Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, is working hard toward membership in the European Union. The accession of Turkey to the Union would recognize the important reforms that have already been adopted and accelerate the reform process.

The various constitutional reform packages in recent years have addressed, or begun to address, many longstanding human rights concerns. As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission I am pleased to note that much needed change is beginning to take place. For example, the crucial issue of torture is finally receiving the attention necessary to prevent such abuse and address the legacy of this endemic scourge. Perpetrators of torture are facing punishment by a new generation of state prosecutors. For the first time, police who have committed acts of torture are being brought to justice. However the ongoing use of torture in southeast Turkey in the guise of anti-terrorism is an outrage that Turkey must bring to a halt. It is not enough to pass these reforms or to hold a few show trials. No, all transgressors must be arrested and tried. There must be a zero tolerance policy in place on torture.

Other issues of concern have also benefited from the reform package process. For example, religious communities with "foundation" status may now acquire real property, as well as construct new churches and mosques and other structures for religious use. However, there is a considerable gap between the law and its application.

Also, while the problem of allowing the return of internally displaced persons who fled the internal conflict with the PKK terrorist organization remains. Renewed efforts to address this problem are promising, such as inviting the UN Rapporteur on IDPs to visit and the possibility that Turkey may host an international conference on internally displaced persons. While Turkey still has a long way to go to successfully eradicate human trafficking in its borders, the government has taken some positive steps. While I am pleased Turkey has expanded its cooperation with source countries to improve its victim protection efforts, I want to encourage continued improvement to wipe out this modern day slavery.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, other serious concerns remain.

While Turkey works to bring its laws and regulations into conformity with the Copenhagen criteria for EU accession and works toward fulfilling human rights commitments as an OSCE participating State, actions taken by police and other government authorities raise doubts as to the sincerity of these reforms.

The imprisonment this month of Nurcihan and Nurulhak Saatcioglu for attending demonstrations four years ago protesting the prohibition against head scarves in public institutions, is deeply troubling. The fact that the government denies women who choose this religious expression the ability to attend state-run universities and work in public buildings, including schools and hospitals, is counterproductive and an encroachment of their right to freedom of expression. Similarly, authorities severely curb the public sharing of religious belief by either Muslims or Christians with the intent to persuade the listener to another point of view. These limitations on religious clothing and speech stifle freedom of religion and ex-

pression and are contrary to Turkey's OSCE commitments.

At a fundamental level, the inability of religious groups to maintain property holdings is problematic, as the Office of Foundations has closed and seized properties of non-Muslim religious groups for contrived and spurious reasons. Groups most affected by this policy are the Syrian Orthodox, Armenian Apostolic and Greek Orthodox churches, which have also experienced problems when seeking to repair and maintain existing buildings or purchase new ones. I hope the application of the aforementioned reforms will rectify this problem.

The most notable property issue concerns the continued closure of the Orthodox Theological School of Halki on the island of Heybeli in the Sea of Marmara. Considering the reportedly promising conversations between the church and government, I urge Turkey to return full control to the Ecumenical Patriarchate and allow religious training to resume, in keeping with relevant OSCE commitments.

Furthermore, religious groups not envisioned by the Lausanne Treaty have no legal route for purchasing property and building facilities, since the new legal provisions affect only communities with the official status of a "foundation." As no process exists for these other groups to obtain foundation status, they are forced to meet in private apartments. This lack of official status has real consequences, since provincial governorships and the Ministry of Interior have initiated efforts to close these meeting places, leaving the smaller Protestant groups and Jehovah's Witnesses without any options. Churches and their leaders in Diyarbakir, Mersin, Iskenderun and other towns all face troubling government prosecutions and threats of closure. I urge Turkey to create a transparent and straightforward process to grant religious groups so desiring official recognition, so that they too can enjoy the right to establish and freely maintain accessible places of worship of assembly.

The continued incarceration of four Kurdish former parliamentarians: Leyla Zana, Hatip Dicle, Orhan Dogan and Selim Sadak is particularly disturbing. Convicted in 1994, they have won their appeal to the European Court of Human Rights and were granted a retrial under recent Government of Turkey legal reforms. The retrial began March 28, and at each of the eight sessions, most recently October 17, the court has refused to release the defendants. Their continued imprisonment is an outrage.

Mr. Speaker, on the 80th anniversary of the Turkish Republic, the initial legal reforms put in place by the government display Turkey's—or at least the legislators in Ankara's—apparent willingness to address much needed reforms in human rights practices. But actions speak louder than words. We need to see implementation of these reforms seriously carried out before we can rest assured that Turkey has met minimal OSCE human rights commitments. As Turkey strives to enter the European Union, I applaud the efforts that have been made to date and urge Ankara to intensify the reform process.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JOE SKUFCA

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the contributions of a fine citizen from my district, Joe Skufca of Pueblo, Colorado. Joe is a man who has dedicated his life to the betterment of his country and community. As a decorated war veteran, and the devoted owner of what has been called "Pueblo's friendliest grocery store," Joe is certainly a shining example for all of us.

Upon graduating from high school, Joe answered his country's call to duty and entered the United States Army during World War II. The day before Joe was to take part in the invasion of Ie Shima, he was injured aboard his ship by a Japanese missile attack. Despite being injured, Joe bravely took part in the invasion the next day. This was not Joe's only act of personal sacrifice during the war. After the fall of Okinawa, Joe contracted malaria. After three months in the hospital, the Army told Joe it was time for him to go home, but he refused and stayed with his company for the invasion of Japan. This extraordinary bravery and dedication to his country did not go unnoticed, and Joe was awarded two bronze stars for his service.

Upon his honorable discharge, Joe returned to his home in Pueblo to begin a new life. He went to work at the Star Grocery Mart and began a career which has served him well for many years. Fifty-six years ago, Joe became the owner of Star Mart, which he still owns to this day. Joe is widely known as Pueblo's "friendliest grocer."

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to pay tribute to Joe Skufca before this body of Congress and this great nation. After bravely fighting and sacrificing for his country, Joe returned to my district where he has maintained a successful business, spreading joy to his customers, family, and friends. It is with great pride that I echo the praises Joe has received from his country and the Pueblo community. Thanks, Joe, for your service.

THE "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS ACT"

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a piece of legislation I believe will help empower women who are victims of domestic violence to seek help in ending and recovering from its effects.

With the United States becoming increasingly multicultural, we need to ensure all women, regardless of language, culture or income are aware and are able to access the services they are entitled to. In order to carry this out, it is imperative we are culturally sensitive, attentive and pro-active to effectively reach out to all communities. There have been major gains by advocates, researchers and practitioners to end domestic violence, but

there continues to be a lack of focus on a culturally specific domestic violence outlook. Studies have found that minority and immigrant communities face additional barriers to seek help, such as cultural beliefs and lack of resources in agencies like translators and bilingual materials.

The "Domestic Violence Prevention, Education and Awareness Act" would amend the Violence Against Women Act to provide grants and develop informational public media campaigns specifically targeting racial and ethnic minority and immigrant communities. This will bring much needed attention to racial and ethnic minority and immigrant communities, communities that are often overlooked and underserved.

While there are services out there designed to help women combat domestic violence, how do these services help those women who are not able to communicate with the counselors at these services, are afraid of being discriminated against for accessing these services, or who don't know what services are available to them?

It is so important in this fight against domestic violence to offer these women all the support we possibly can. We need to create the avenues necessary to increase the number of survivors of domestic violence and make sure they are able to move on and rebuild their lives.

ARNOLD SAAVEDRA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary educator and patriot, Arnold Saavedra. The product of a strong family, he was raised with his three siblings to understand the importance of education.

His parents taught their children that teachers have a mighty impact on the lives of the students they teach. His father taught in a one-room schoolhouse in Duval County. The lessons of his family were not lost on any of the children; each one became a teacher, on a mission to make the lives of children better through education.

One day when he was in the 7th grade, Mr. Saavedra glanced out the classroom window and saw the football coach out in the field with the players. At that moment, he knew he wanted to be a coach and teacher.

He taught and coached at a number of Corpus Christi Independent School District schools from 1973 through this year. In July 2003, he moved to the Adult Learning Center as the Lead Administrator to apply lessons in learning to adults.

In those years when he taught classes and coached young athletes on fields of play, he taught the same lesson he'd learned in his parents' home . . . the key to success in life begins with an education. For 30 years he has shared those lessons with the young people of Corpus Christi. His legacy is in the success of his students.

While at Texas A&I College, Mr. Saavedra met and married his college sweetheart, Ida Ortega Saavedra, and she has been his most constant source of support. They have two children, Tricia Dunlap and Arnold Andrew

Saavedra, and a granddaughter, Sage Elizabeth Dunlap.

Mr. Saavedra will retire on November 25, 2003, after more than 30 years with the Corpus Christi Independent School District. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending him for his life's work.

EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES DEPLOYED IN OPERATION RESTORE HOPE IN SOMALIA IN 1993

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 28, 2003

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I voted in favor of this legislation because I do believe it is important to express our gratitude to our armed forces, and particularly to remember those who lost their lives in Somalia in Operation Restore Hope. Indeed, members of our armed forces have been asked to make extraordinary sacrifices in this post Cold War era, as US military presence across the globe has, despite what many of us hoped, increased significantly and military deployments into hostile situations have also increased.

Mr. Speaker, while I do want to join those praising members of our armed forces, I must point out that legislation like H. Con. Res. 291 is dishonest and actually disrespectful to our military. It is obvious that praising the soldiers is only one small part of this legislation. Under cover of this praise is an attempt to re-write history and to praise a foreign policy that sends our military into useless and meaningless battle zones, like Somalia, where they are asked to fight and die for a cause completely unrelated to the US national interest. It is shameful for legislators to wrap themselves in the sacrifice of our troops in praise of a policy that does not serve the United States and ends up getting these same troops killed and maimed.

The legislation states, falsely, that our failed Somali nation-building fiasco was somehow related to the war against terrorism. This attempt at revisionist history is more than dishonest: it is likely interventions like these actually increased resentment of the US and may have even led to more recruits to terrorist organizations.

This legislation expresses gratitude for our troops' "provid[ing] humanitarian assistance to the people of Somalia in 1993." I see nowhere in our Constitution a provision that allows the United States armed forces to be used for the purpose of "provid[ing] humanitarian assistance" to any foreign country or people. Our armed forces are to be used in defense of our homeland. Period. So I am deeply disturbed by legislation such as this. Yes, we must honor troops, but we cannot honor a foreign policy that sends them into harm's way for "nation-building" or "humanitarian assistance" or any other reason not directly related to the defense of the United States. I hope the next time we see legislation congratulating the brave service of our armed forces it is more honest. Our servicemembers deserve at least this, do they not?

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SUSY ELLISON

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to the adventurous spirit of a citizen from my district. Susy Ellison of Carbondale, Colorado has begun her journey to Antarctica with a group of teachers and research scientists, charged with studying a unique seal population found exclusively in that region. As Susy braves the extreme climate of Antarctica, I would like to recognize her courage and commitment to science and education before this body of Congress today.

Susy is a high school teacher at Yampah Mountain High School in Glenwood Springs, Colorado and has experience working with the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The program with which she will travel to Antarctica is called Teachers Experiencing Antarctica and the Arctic, or TEA. TEA allows teachers an opportunity to gain experience and knowledge that can be applied in the classroom when they return. Susy will be in the field in Antarctica for approximately eight weeks, braving the elements in the name of science.

When Susy returns to the classroom, I am certain her students will be filled with wonder and excitement as she recounts her experiences from the far off land of Antarctica. I commend Susy on her adventurous spirit and wish her the best for a safe and successful journey.

THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in an effort to help end the cycle of violence against women.

I have introduced the "Domestic Violence Courts Assistance Act" because it is important to recognize the prevalence of domestic violence in our community and take the necessary steps to eradicate this problem. A study released earlier this year estimated that nearly half of the adult population in my home state of California reported knowing a victim of domestic violence. In the United States, nearly 2 million women are victims of domestic violence. While there have been great strides to build upon and improve domestic violence legislation, the high rate of domestic violence victims is evidence for the continuing need for attention to this problem.

This bill will help provide grant money from the Violence Against Women Act to be used to establish domestic violence courts. Because many local court systems are overwhelmed with the number of cases that come before them everyday, many domestic violence cases are not given the attention and time sensitivity that is crucial in raising the conviction rate of offenders. The bill also makes clear that funds can be used for translation and interpretation services, which is critical for domestic violence victims who are limited English proficient.

We all need to contribute in this effort to end violence against women. Violence against women has far ranging affects. It affects the victim herself, the batterer, the children who are witness to the battering, and friends and family of the victim.

It is our responsibility to give a voice to those who cannot speak out for themselves and provide strength and support to those who need it. I urge my colleagues to help make a difference in the struggle to combat domestic violence by supporting the "Domestic Violence Courts Assistance Act".

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, due to official business, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below:

Rollcall No. 576, "yes;" rollcall No. 577, "yes;" rollcall No. 578, "yes;" and rollcall No. 579, "yes."

ENCOURAGING PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO FULFILL COMMITMENTS UNDER INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS, SUPPORT UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING SECTOR, AND ESTABLISH MONETARY AND FINANCIAL MARKET REFORMS

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 2003

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, like all Americans, I am concerned about the loss of jobs in America's manufacturing sector and the role currency manipulation plays in that loss. For many years, I have warned my colleagues that America's monetary policy is endangering America's economy. The economic difficulties currently facing this country are a classic example of the harm resulting from a boom-and-bust cycle caused by an inflationary monetary policy. An open debate on monetary issues is therefore long overdue.

However, instead of debating America's monetary policy, we are debating China's monetary policy. Specifically, the goal of this resolution is to pressure China to change the valuation of its currency. Whatever short-term benefit our manufacturers may gain from this action, the policies urged today are not in the long-term interest of the American people.

In arguing for fluctuating rates, the backers of H. Res. 414 are demanding that the Chinese Government adopt an irrational policy. A sound economy requires a sound and dependable unit of economic measurement. Yet, by definition, under fluctuating rates the currency, which serves as the basic unit of economic measurement, will not be sound and dependable. Instead, that value will change depending on the whims of politicians and the perceived economic needs of politically powerful special interests.

China, in fact, has done very well with a fixed measurement of value. China's economic growth rate is high; China is also exporting many products into our market while our domestic producers are suffering. Therefore, China makes a good scapegoat for our economic problems. Demanding that the Chinese government adjust its currency is a convenient distraction from addressing the real economic problems facing our country.

Instead of having fluctuating currency exchange rates and the inevitable instability that accompanies them, we should be working to establish a gold-backed currency whose value is determined by the market. This would provide an objective measurement of the value of economic goods and services and thus strengthen the economy by freeing it from the negative effects of our unstable monetary policy.

I would also urge my colleagues to consider the benefits we receive from our relationship with China. Of course, consumers benefit from lower-priced goods. Adopting the policy urged by supporters of this bill would cause consumer prices to increase, thus reducing consumers wealth. Other producers would suffer as a result of the consumers decreased purchasing power.—While there is not an organized lobby arguing against the policy recommendations of H. Res. 414, I doubt many of our constituents want us to increase the prices they pay for goods and services.

Congress should also consider how the Chinese benefit the United States Government by holding our debt. The dollars the Chinese acquire by selling us goods and services must be returned to the United States. Since the Chinese are not buying an equivalent amount of American goods and services, they are using the dollars to finance our extravagant spending.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, our ability to continue to fund the welfare-warfare state without destroying the American economy depends on foreigners buying our debt. Perhaps we should think twice before we start bullying and browbeating our foreign creditors to change their economic or other policies to our liking.

H. Res. 414's underlying premise is that sovereign countries have a duty to fashion economic policies that benefit the United States and it is a proper concern of Congress if these countries fail to do so. H. Res. 414 attempts to justify Congressional interference in the internal economic affairs of China by claiming that China is not living up to its obligations as a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). I would remind my colleagues that the WTO has oftentimes ruled against the United States and Congress is right now changing United States tax laws to please the WTO. Ceding control over United States tax and trade policy to this international organization violates the United States Constitution and is contrary to the interests of American citizens. Therefore, it is not wise to endorse the WTO process by encouraging other countries to submit to WTO control.

Instead of promoting global economic government, the United States Congress should reform those policies that reduce our manufacturers' competitiveness. Recently, a financial journalist visited with businessmen who are launching new enterprises in China. When he asked them why they chose to invest in China, they answered: "It is so much easier to start a business in China than in the United States,

especially in places like Massachusetts and California." This answer should send a clear message to every lawmaker in America: the taxes and regulations imposed on American businesses are damaging economic growth and killing jobs. If we were serious about creating jobs, we would be working on an aggressive agenda of cutting taxes and repealing needless regulations.

Congress can also improve America's competitive position by ending the practice of forcing American workers to subsidize their foreign competitors through organizations such as the Export-Import Bank and the International Monetary Fund. I have introduced the Steel Financing Fairness Act (H.R. 3072) to accomplish this goal. H.R. 3072 prevents taxpayer funds from being sent to countries, such as China, that subsidize their steel industries. Of course, our ultimate goal should be to end all taxpayer subsidies of foreign corporations and governments.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I remind my colleagues that stability in currencies is something we should seek, not something we should condemn. Instead of urging China to adopt a floating rate, Congress should be working to adopt a stable, commodity-backed currency whose value is determined by the market and encourage other countries to also adopt a market-based currency. This will benefit American workers, entrepreneurs, and consumers. Congress should also strengthen America's economy by reducing taxes and repealing unnecessary and unconstitutional regulations and stop forcing American taxpayers to subsidize their foreign competitors.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BILL BULLOCK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I rise today to recognize the life and contributions of my friend Bill Bullock, who recently passed away after a long and courageous fight with cancer. Bill, who lived in Glenwood Springs, will long be remembered for his service to our country, his contributions to his community and his unyielding love for his family.

Bill was born and raised in the neighboring state of Wyoming. It was there, while attending the University of Wyoming, that he met and married his wife Doris in 1942. Following his marriage, Bill answered his country's call to duty and joined the Army to fight in World War II, serving honorably as a gunner on a B-24 bomber.

Following the war, Bill moved to Glenwood Springs, where he entered the retail business with his father and established himself as a leader in the Colorado business community. Under Bill's guidance, "Bill Bullock's" apparel stores spread throughout Western Colorado. Because of his dedication to his business, and commitment to excellence, Bill was named Colorado's "Apparel Retailer of the Year" in 1974.

Despite his business success, Bill never lost sight of the importance of the people who shopped in his stores. Bill's love for people was clearly illustrated by his eagerness to get

to work each day, looking forward to friendly conversations with his friends, neighbors and customers.

Mr. Speaker, the dedication and selflessness demonstrated throughout Bill's life certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress and this nation. There is no question that Bill will be remembered as a great businessman. However, he will best be remembered as a selfless person, a great friend and dedicated family man. It is my privilege to pay tribute to a man who dedicated his life to his country, family and community. Bill's life was the embodiment of all that makes this country great and I consider it an honor to have been Bill's friend.

WELCOMING PRESIDENT CHEN
SHUI-BIAN OF TAIWAN TO
UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 2003

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 302. I also want to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution that expresses the sense of Congress welcoming President Chen Shui-bian of Taiwan to the United States on October 31, 2003.

Taiwan is a beacon of liberty and democracy in a region of the world where human rights and personal freedoms are routinely denied, and I believe that this Chamber should recognize Taiwan's achievements and congratulate President Chen on his outstanding leadership.

I ask my colleagues to consider the following facts: Taiwan has become one of the world's freest nations, and is now one of the most successful models of rapid reform in the region. Fifty years ago, Taiwan was a closed authoritarian society with no freedom of speech, no freedom of assembly, and no right to vote. Today, Taiwan is a full-fledged democracy. It has robust political parties, and virtually every office in Taiwan is contested through free and fair elections.

Taiwan supports the same democratic, economic and security values, which we as a Nation cherish. Taiwan shares our belief in free-market economics, which has resulted in Taiwan providing its people with one of the highest standards of living in Asia. Furthermore, U.S. strategic interests in the region are closely intertwined with Taiwan's security in the region. In addition, Taiwan and the U.S. share the same respect for human rights. In fact, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate President Chen Shui-bian for receiving the Human Rights Award from the International League for Human Rights.

H. Con. Res. 302 provides us with a golden opportunity to affirm our friendship and support for the free people of Taiwan. Because Taiwan is such a steadfast ally of the U.S., I am a proud cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 302. I also wish to thank my colleague from Florida, Mr. WEXLER, for introducing this resolution and the House Leadership for scheduling a vote on it. I believe that Congress should extend a warm and public welcome to President Chen of Taiwan upon his arrival in the United States

on October 31, 2003. President Chen's visit will serve to broaden and deepen the strong alliance between the United States and Taiwan. Also, his visit is of tremendous importance to all Americans who join me in recognizing the value of a longstanding friendship between the U.S. and Taiwan.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in support of this resolution, and I offer a hearty welcome to President Chen and wish him great success upon his visit to the U.S.

SALUTING JESSIE ROBERSON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute and congratulate Jessie Roberson, Department of Energy's (DOE) Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management, and Gerald Boyd, DOE's Oak Ridge Operations Manager, his team and their many partners, for recently winning the prestigious Phoenix Award from the Environmental Protection Agency—for their outstanding local reindustrialization program and for excellence in brownfield redevelopment.

This Phoenix Award, which is comparable to winning a Hollywood Oscar in the brownfield development world, was recently presented at the International Brownfields 2003 Conference in Portland, Oregon.

The Department of Energy's office in Oak Ridge, along with the Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee and the Bechtel Jacobs reindustrialization team, has worked on remediating and redeveloping the former K-25 Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Oak Ridge, now called the East Tennessee Technology Park, into a thriving new economic development model celebrated by brownfield developers around the world.

Sixty years ago, the K-25 facility was constructed to help America win a war. From 1943 through most of the Cold War, this facility served as an example to the world of our Nation's technological capabilities. This technology played an essential role in our Nation's security. I believe it is a great testament to the men and women who made this work possible that today, the East Tennessee Technology Park is once again an example of American ingenuity. From preserving our Nation's freedoms to helping restore our Nation's environment, those working at the East Tennessee Technology Park are recognized as leaders.

They have taken dirty, abandoned government facilities and cleaned them up and turned them into available commercial properties to help create new jobs in our region. To date, more than 1,200 jobs have been created, with over \$40 million in new annual payroll.

As chairman of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am proud that EPA's region 4 office has recognized this outstanding example right in the heart of the Tennessee Valley Science and Technology Corridor of how we can work to transform abandoned industrial properties into productive new economic development projects that help create new jobs and new opportunities for more Americans.

I ask the entire House to join me in thanking and congratulating DOE and their partners for their innovation and this outstanding achievement.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
CALLING FOR THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT TO BUY RECREATIONAL LAND FROM THE
CITY OF CRAIG, ALASKA

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today calls for the federal government to buy 349 acres of recreational land from the City of Craig, Alaska. The land includes a trail leading to Mount Sunnahae, its trailhead, a parking area, and mountaintop property. The legislation requires an appraisal before purchase. The bill also allows for a \$250,000 appropriation to the U.S. Forest Service for trail maintenance and property rehabilitation.

I am introducing the bill at the request of Prince of Wales Island residents. The City of Craig is the economic center of Prince of Wales Island—which is the third largest island in the country. The town contains the major retail shopping and service outlets on the island. Craig also has the most active and largest commercial fishing harbor and fleet on the island. But the local economy, like many other parts of South East Alaska, has suffered from a downturn in the timber industry. In the early 1980's, the city and Prince of Wales Island were the center of a solid timber economy that provided thousands of direct and indirect jobs to the Island. Much of that is now gone as a result of terrible Federal forest management policies. According to the Alaska Department of Labor, unemployment rates in Craig regularly exceed 20 percent. This is more than twice the national average. This bill will help community expansion and development as well as facilitate Forest Service land management.

One of the Forest Service's main administrative facilities, the Craig Ranger District Station, is located in Craig. The Craig Ranger has management authority over approximately one million acres on Prince of Wales Island. Right now, there is not any Forest Service land near the Ranger Station. In an unusual situation for Alaska, the Ranger Station is an in-holding among private, state, and City owned land. So when visitors come to the Craig Ranger Station to orient themselves to the Forest, there is no onsite recreation. However, the city of Craig owns almost 350 acres of prime recreational land including a dedicated trail in the immediate vicinity from the Ranger Station. The Forest Service should own this land so that it can integrate the parcel into its land management plans.

The property to be acquired by the city of Craig is a cannery site dating from the early 1900's which has not been used since the early 1980's. It is prime land for the city to redevelop in order to provide economic stimulus in Craig. The parcel could be used by Craig to develop a good port and harbor and to provide first class land for retail merchants and other community services.

The Federal Government will receive equal value in land from the city. The passage of this Act is good for the public and for the residents of Craig.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR MOSS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to the life and memory of an outstanding citizen and community leader. Arthur Moss of Grand Junction, Colorado recently passed away at the age of eighty-four. Art was very active in his community and leaves a legacy in Grand Junction worthy of praise. As his family and friends mourn his loss, I am honored to pay tribute to his life and accomplishments here today.

Born in Canada and raised in Michigan, Art moved to Grand Junction in 1955. He was a community leader from the beginning, serving as the first Director of Club 20, an organization dedicated to representing the concerns and interests of the communities of Western Colorado. Art helped bring Grand Valley Daybreak, an adult daycare program, to Grand Junction. In addition, he served as President of the Western Colorado American Boy Scouts and Chairman of Mesa County Republicans. An endless list of organizations have benefited from Art's influence, from the Masonic Lodge to the United Fund. No matter what the cause, Art always helped get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, Arthur Moss was a true community leader. Unconcerned with seeking credit for his work, Art worked tirelessly to improve his community. He was a dedicated and driven man who wanted the best for his friends and neighbors. While Art has passed on, his legacy is sure to live for many years to come. I am honored to join with my colleagues in remembering the life and accomplishments of Arthur Moss here today, and my thoughts are with his family during this difficult time.

SUPPORT OF NATIONAL BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in support of the fight against breast cancer. I am told that this year 211,300 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed. A few years ago, two of those cases were my nieces, Donna and Catherine.

I will never forget their experiences in fighting the disease, the pain and side effects of treatment. I will never forget the feelings of fear and helplessness that their parents and the rest of our family felt because we could not take away their suffering.

So today as we celebrate the progress made in the fight against breast cancer, I want

to express my gratitude to those who work to raise awareness and who encourage self-testing and early screening. I also commend those involved in research, those who fight to fund that research, and the survivors of breast cancer and their families for the strength and support they provide to other victims. Without your efforts, Donna, Catherine, and many other breast cancer victims would not be here today.

To my colleagues in Congress, I urge you to do your part in the fight against breast cancer: let us ensure that when the reauthorization of the Mammography Quality Standards Act and the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program comes before us, we provide the necessary funding so that one day there will be no need for Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

MEDICAID PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL FAIRNESS ACT OF 2003

HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, last week, I introduced H.R. 3633 a bill of great importance. Federal law generally allows states to use matching federal Medicaid funds to pay for inpatient psychiatric care. There is, however, a key exception that poses risks both to patients in need of services and the facilities that serve them. Specifically, federal law does not permit the use of federal matching funds to provide acute inpatient psychiatric services at free-standing non-governmental psychiatric hospitals, the so-called Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs). The exclusion applies only to patients between the ages of 21 and 65 who are on Medicaid.

That is not to say the federal government is not willing to pay for this population's acute inpatient psychiatric care. To the contrary, Medicaid funds can be used to pay for the care of these patients in general hospitals that provide psychiatric services. The difference has nothing to do with the patient or the care. It has everything to do with the type of facility.

States are free to spend their own money on these patients when services are delivered in an IMD. They have been reluctant to do so, however, because there is no federal match and, perhaps more importantly, the patients are already getting the care without the state having to spend a dime.

How is that possible?

Simple. Under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act, better known as EMTALA, patients presenting themselves to a hospital which provides emergency services must be assessed and stabilized before they can be discharged.

With many hospitals emergency rooms full to capacity and with a shrinking number of acute psychiatric beds in the U.S., patients with psychiatric problems and their families either seek emergency services in a non-governmental psychiatric hospital or are transferred from a general hospital to an IMD. Once the patient comes into the IMD's emergency room, the hospital is legally obligated under EMTALA to provide treatment to stabilize the patient, which can take several days or more.

If the patient is on Medicare or private insurance, the IMD can be paid for the services rendered. But if the patient is on Medicaid and happens to be between the ages of 21 and 65, the psychiatric hospital generally has to render care for which they will not be reimbursed.

Consider the unfairness. Washington has passed a law requiring a hospital to provide medical care for an entire class of patients and simultaneously refused to make Medicaid matching payments for those services.

Required to take these patients, IMDs are placed under tremendous financial pressure. Those with a particularly high number of these EMTALA Medicaid cases may find their only option is to close their doors, creating a real access problem in local communities.

In Shreveport, Louisiana, for example, there is one non-governmental IMD whose continued financial viability is tenuous. Over the past year, this facility has taken emergency transfers from over 70 hospitals throughout the state and from as far away as 300 miles. If this psychiatric hospital closes its doors as a result of their unreimbursed Medicaid costs, these mentally ill patients will lose their only access to care in North Louisiana.

In order to address this unfair conflict in two federal laws—the IMD exclusion and EMTALA—I introduced H.R. 3363, the Medicaid Psychiatric Hospital Fairness Act of 2003. This measure would allow states to use federal matching funds to pay for the care of Medicaid recipients between the ages of 21 and 65 in IMDs if the patient was admitted pursuant to EMTALA or as a result of a transfer from another hospital and required immediate, inpatient hospitalization.

The measure is supported by the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill—the country's largest advocacy organization for the mentally ill, the National Association of Psychiatric Health Systems, the American Hospital Association, the American Psychiatric Association, and the National Association of County Behavioral Healthcare Directors.

Mr. Speaker, I urge swift action on this legislation that will help ensure nongovernmental psychiatric hospitals remain open to serve one of our most vulnerable populations, individuals with serious and persistent mental illness.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BERNICE TOONEN COOPER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to the life and memory of an outstanding woman from my state. Bernice "Bernie" Toonen Cooper of Durango, Colorado passed away recently at the age of 90. As her family and friends mourn their loss, I would like to tell my colleagues about this remarkable woman here today.

Born in 1913 in Wisconsin and raised in California, Bernie moved to Colorado in 1940. Trained as a nurse, she devoted 40 years to her profession, and many Durango residents chose to receive care in the hospital where she worked simply to have Bernie be their nurse. Several physicians with whom she regularly worked regarded her as the best nurse in town.

Bernie was also known to have one of the biggest hearts in town. She had an infectious love for people and always had a hot meal ready when her many friends stopped by to visit. Known for her bright, loving eyes and scintillating smile, even people Bernie had met decades before in the hospital would stop to greet her on the street.

Mr. Speaker, although Bernice Toonen Cooper is no longer with us, her charitable, loving spirit left an indelible mark on countless residents in Durango. Bernie was a true credit to her profession and her community, and I am honored to tell her story here today. My thoughts and prayers are with her family and friends during this difficult time.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT AND SHIRLEY FORTINSKY FOR BEING HONORED AS "AMUDEI TZIBOR"—"PILLARS OF THE COMMUNITY" BY TEMPLE ISRAEL

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to Robert and Shirley Fortinsky as they are honored as "Amudei Tzibor" or "Pillars of the Community" at the 81st Annual Dinner Meeting of Temple Israel on Sunday, November 2nd at the Woodlands Inn and Resort in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, Bob and Shirley Fortinsky have built successful businesses and have continued what is a family tradition of hard work and success, commitment to their community, and a focus on the value of education. They both have been long involved in Temple Israel and are noted for their philanthropy and community activism.

Robert is a Past President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Temple Israel. He was the Chairman of the 1972 United Jewish Appeal campaign, the 1985 Israel Bond campaign, and the 1989 Pennsylvania drive for the Chair of Jewish Studies at Penn State University. Bob is a past recipient of the B'nai B'rith Lodge Community Service Award and the Anti-Defamation League Distinguished Community Service Award.

Shirley is affiliated with organizations focusing on community service, health and the arts. She serves on the Boards of Directors of the Association for the Blind, Family Service Association, the F. M. Kirby Center for the Performing Arts, and the Domestic Violence Service Center. The Wilkes-Barre Jewish Federation presented Shirley with a Distinguished Service Award in 1993.

Bob and Shirley, with their deep respect for education, have donated Fortinsky Hall to Wilkes University, helped to create the Center for Technology, and provided the Fortinsky Auditorium to the Penn State Wilkes-Barre campus.

A graduate of Penn State following service in the United States Army, Bob presently serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of Penn State University and is a past Chairman of the Board of the Penn State Wilkes-Barre campus. He is a member of the King's College Century Club, Wilkes University's

John Wilkes Society, and the Mount Nittany Society of Penn State. Bob is also affiliated with The Luzerne National Bank, the International Textile Society, the Wyoming Business Club, and the Luzerne Foundation.

They have two daughters, Jill Fortinsky Schwartz and Judith Null, who are lifelong members of Temple Israel. Shirley and Bob's seven grandchildren attended Temple Israel Religious School and celebrated their respective Bar and Bat Mitzvahs at the Temple.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to represent these community leaders and to recognize their commitment to the community.

TRIBUTE TO DR. PAUL R. JONES

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Chemistry Week to recognize Dr. Paul R. Jones from the University of North Texas, which is located in my district, for his outstanding career as an educator and researcher in the field of Organic Chemistry.

On Tuesday, Congress voted to pass H. Res. 395 that recognized the importance of national contributions made by those involved with the field of chemistry. I am proud to recognize the work of Dr. Paul R. Jones.

As a student at The University of North Texas, I had the opportunity to take one of Dr. Jones Chemistry courses which helped inspire me to pursue a career in medicine. Dr. Jones received his PhD from Purdue University in 1966 and has taught at The University of North Texas for the last thirty-five years. While educating eager students, Dr. Jones served as an officer in the American Chemistry Society and the Alpha Chi Sigma Professional Chemistry Fraternity.

Dr. Jones once said that the greatest fulfillment he gets out of life is seeing his students succeed; and I am here to say that his work as an educator truly did inspire me, and I'm sure countless other students. Dr. Paul R. Jones should serve as motivation for other educators.

Once again, I'd like to express my gratitude to Dr. Paul R. Jones for his dedication to the field of Chemistry, and for the knowledge he provided to me and thousands of other students over his long, successful career at The University of North Texas.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING
CLINTON BEAMON JONES IV

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Clinton Beamon Jones III is celebrating the arrival of his son, Clinton Beamon Jones IV; and

Whereas, Clinton Beamon was born on the sixteenth Day of August, 2003, and weighed five pounds and ten ounces; and

Whereas, Mr. Jones is proud to welcome his new son into his home; and

Whereas, Clinton Beamon will be a blessed addition to his family, bringing love, joy and happiness for many years to come;

Therefore, I join with Members of Congress and Congressional Staff in celebrating with Clinton Beamon Jones III and wishing Clinton Beamon Jones IV a very Happy Birthday.

CONGRATULATING THE NATIVITY PARISH OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Nativity Parish in Scranton, Pennsylvania as it celebrates its 100th Anniversary on November 1st. I ask that my colleagues pay tribute to this Parish that has been an integral part of the Scranton community over the last century.

The story of the Nativity Parish begins on February 2, 1902 when Reverend Michael J. Hoban, Bishop of Scranton, announced that a new parish would be built on the corner of Hemlock Street and South Webster Avenue. The Parish, built on the same property where the first Catholic Church in Scranton stood, would be called Nativity of Our Lord.

Led by Father James A. O'Reilly, the Nativity Parish celebrated its first mass on November 1, 1903 at St. John's T.A.B. hall. It is this date that marks the official beginning of the Nativity Parish.

On May 23, 1904, new ground was broken for the present Nativity Church. A few months later, on July 31st, Bishop Hoban laid the first cornerstone. On July 16, 1905, the lower Church was officially dedicated.

After Father O'Reilly's passing in the spring of 1907, Reverend John J. Loughran was appointed Pastor of the Nativity. He would remain with the Church until his own passing in the spring of 1940. During his long and distinguished tenure with the Parish, Dr. Loughran oversaw the expansion of the Nativity Parish, including the additions of the Rectory in 1909, upper Church in 1911, and the school and convent in 1933.

Mr. Speaker, because of the leadership displayed by Bishop Hoban, Reverend O'Reilly, and Reverend Loughran, the Nativity Parish became an exemplary institution in the city of Scranton. The dedication of these men to both their religion and their community resulted in a beautiful Church being built to serve the residents of Scranton.

Today, under the stewardship of Reverend Joseph R. Kelly this congregation remains a vital organization for the city of Scranton and her people. As the new Congressman representing the City of Scranton, it is a privilege to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Nativity Parish.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES
ON H.R. 6, ENERGY POLICY ACT
OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 2003

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose a motion offered by Representative

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON to instruct the House conferees on H.R. 6, The Energy Policy Act of 2003. This motion would strike language in the energy conference draft that would prevent areas of the country from having to bear the economic burden of transported air emissions from other areas.

In 1998 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed a policy that allowed the EPA to extend the attainment date for moderate or serious ozone non-attainment areas that were affected by transported pollution. That policy was successfully challenged in court in several regions of the country, where courts ruled that the EPA did not have the authority to extend the ozone attainment dates for those areas. The proposal in the energy bill is a good proposal that would simply codify a 5-year old policy designed to prevent an unjust result. I think we can all agree that downwind areas not attaining ozone standards should not be penalized for pollution they do not generate. An area that is "bumped up" to a higher non-attainment classification automatically forces a region into a more stringent and expensive regulatory regimen through no fault of their own.

The codification of the 1998 policy allows the EPA flexibility in remedying this situation but does not let downwind areas off the hook for attainment of the ozone standards. In order to qualify, an area must be a victim of pollution transported from another area that significantly contributes to non-attainment in the downwind area. The EPA must approve a plan that complies with all requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) that are currently applicable to the areas, as well as includes any additional measures needed to reach attainment by the date for the upwind area. Finally, the extension of any date must provide for attainment of CAA standards "as expeditiously as practicable" but in no case later than the time in which upwind controls are in place.

In my State of Georgia and, more specifically, the metro Atlanta area, we have been working hard to improve our air quality and I am pleased to report that based upon the last 3 years of air quality data, we are almost in attainment for the 1-hour ozone standard. In fact, one bad air day, at one monitoring station has kept Atlanta from attaining the one-hour standard. As you know to be in compliance, each monitor must not have more than 3 "exceedances" over a 3-year period. The Conyers station reported 4 "exceedances" between 2001 and 2002.

Striking the language in H.R. 6 will roll back years of progress that we have made in the Atlanta region, while at the same time forcing us to adopt a regimen that will only serve to hurt business, commerce, and government through more regulation. The Senate and House energy conferees are working hard to achieve a balanced, long-term energy bill that provides adequate energy supplies at affordable prices. I urge my colleagues to vote against the Eddie Bernice Johnson motion to instruct and to give the EPA the flexibility it needs in implementing its ozone policy.

COMMITTED TO PROGRESS IN FIGHTING BREAST CANCER

HON. RUBEN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker I rise today to acknowledge the importance of breast cancer awareness. This year in the U.S. alone, more than 200,000 women and men will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and over 40,000 will die from this devastating disease. Every 3 minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer, and every 13 minutes a woman dies from this disease.

We know that early detection of breast cancer saves lives. Mammography screening remains the best tool available to detect breast cancer at its earliest, most treatable stages. The death rate from breast cancer among women in the U.S. has been decreasing by about 2 percent annually during the past decade, suggesting that public awareness, early detection, and improved therapies are having an impact on the disease. In the past 20 years, the percentage of women in the U.S. receiving mammograms has grown from 13 percent to 60 percent—a significant difference. But we still have a long way to go. Mortality rates in some minority populations have not declined at the same rate as it has in other populations, and we must ensure that all Americans, regardless of race or ethnicity, have access to quality breast health and breast cancer care.

We must continue to fund the programs that enable progress in winning the war on breast cancer, prioritize increased NIH funding, move the reauthorization of the Mammography Quality Standards Act through conference intact, and take action on the 10+ pieces of legislation that have been introduced during the 108th Congress to better the lives of breast cancer victims and survivors, fund research and promote awareness. The 72 people that will be diagnosed with breast cancer today are counting on us.

THE DIETARY SUPPLEMENT ACCESS AND AWARENESS ACT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, Representative SUSAN DAVIS, Representative DINGELL, and I are introducing the Dietary Supplement Access and Awareness Act.

Since the passage of the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act ten years ago, it has become clear that the dietary supplement market includes not just vitamins, minerals, and nutrients that can safely promote health. The market also includes products that can cause harm. Ephedra, for example, is linked to a number of serious adverse events, including heart attack, stroke, and death. Aristolochic acid, which is in some traditional Chinese medicines, can cause kidney failure. Usnic acid, an ingredient in some weight loss supplements, may cause liver toxicity. These safety concerns are serious, and they deserve a serious response.

In the last couple of years, Congress has begun to pay more attention to dietary supplement safety. Senator DURBIN held hearings on ephedra and has introduced comprehensive legislation to ensure that supplements are safe. The House Commerce Committee has also held hearings, and today we are introducing legislation that would enhance FDA's authority to protect consumers from unsafe products. This is a common sense bill that contains many of the same elements as the Durbin bill and responds to concerns raised by consumers, medical groups, parents, and professional and collegiate athletic leagues. They have said it is time to mend the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act in order to protect consumers from the few dietary supplements—like ephedra—that could pose a real risk to health and safety.

The bill accomplishes this goal in four steps.

First, the bill assures that the Food and Drug Administration has basic information about who makes dietary supplements. If a problem surfaces with a particular product, FDA will know who makes the product and can quickly inspect the plant or take other appropriate action.

Second, the bill assures that FDA receives information about adverse effects associated with supplements. This information will allow the agency to spot signs of danger. The agency can then investigate further. This provision would prevent a repeat of the ephedra disaster, where one manufacturer denied the existence of thousands of adverse event reports for years.

Third, the bill allows FDA to prohibit the sale to minors of supplement products that may cause significant harm. This is a very important power that FDA does not currently have. There are products being targeted to kids for which there is little or no evidence of safety but there is real evidence of risk. Many of these products are sold as performance enhancers and contain ephedra or steroid-like substances.

Fourth, the bill gives FDA the tools to understand whether a potentially risky dietary supplement is dangerous or safe. Imagine a dietary supplement that is linked by physicians to serious illnesses and deaths. Under current law, this product is essentially assumed safe until demonstrated by FDA to be unsafe. This is a burden of proof that literally requires that more and more consumers be seriously injured or killed before the agency can take action. Under our bill, FDA can require that a manufacturer of a product provide evidence of safety if FDA has evidence that the product may pose serious risks to consumers. Most manufacturers say they already have substantiation of safety in their files. If this is true, this requirement should not pose an undue burden on manufacturers.

Let me make one comment about what this bill does not do. This legislation will not in any way affect the regulation of vitamins and minerals. Vitamins and minerals are expressly exempted from this legislation.

If passed, this legislation will address many of the concerns of medical groups, athletic organizations and leagues, and parents while preserving access to low-risk dietary supplements. It is a common sense approach that is urgently needed.

Although this bill does not specifically address stimulants, like ephedra, in dietary supplements, I am very concerned about the risks

associated with these products. These products can raise blood pressure and increase metabolism, which may lead to a number of serious problems, including increased susceptibility to heatstroke, as well as heart attack, stroke, and sudden death. I have written to FDA Commissioner McClellan asking him if there is any evidence that proves that these stimulant ingredients that are being marketed in "ephedra-free" products are any safer than ephedra, and asking him if FDA shares the concern of many experts who believe that stimulants pose particular health risks.

TRIBUTE TO JON J. FEY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jon Fey for his 27 years of dedication to the community of Berwyn, Illinois, located in my District on the southwest side of Chicago. Mr. Fey will be presented with the Berwyn Development Corporation's 2003 "Charles E. Piper Award" at a distinguished ceremony on November 8, 2003.

I am honored to pay tribute to Jon for his dedication and years of service to building a better Berwyn. He is the founder and owner of SWF Products, a national promotional products business on Ogden Avenue in Berwyn. Jon graduated from Miami University, Ohio, earning a degree in Business Administration, and since has joined his family in generations of successful entrepreneurs.

Jon Fey is the current president of the Berwyn Development Corporation, a charitable and educational nonprofit organization that has enhanced the community for twenty years. I salute him for his active involvement in the community and commend the BDC as it celebrates its 20th Anniversary this year. Jon Fey and the BDC are dedicated to improving the overall business climate in the City of Berwyn. Presently, Jon is responsible for the creation of the New Business Taskforce within the BDC, generating business contacts and interest in local opportunities. Past accomplishments also include sitting on the board for two terms, participating over the years as Treasurer, serving as a member and chairman of the organization's Ogden Avenue/South Berwyn Depot District TIF Advisory Commission, and as a member of the Commercial Load Committee.

The commitment and energy given by Jon Fey to his community have been an inspiration to many individuals. Since 1990, he has contributed valuable time and effort as president of the Berwyn Preservation of Historic Route 66. Jon continues his involvement and support of the annual Berwyn Historic Route 66 Car Show Committee, which promotes the Ogden Avenue business district in Berwyn and draws thousands of vintage car enthusiasts to the area.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Jon Fey on his achievements and wish Jon many years of future success.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. In October 2003, the National Breast Cancer Awareness Month campaign celebrates 18 years of educating women about breast cancer, especially the importance of detecting the disease in its earliest stages through screening mammography, clinical breast examination, and for women 20 years of age and older, breast self-examination.

The third Friday in October each year is National Mammography Day, first proclaimed by President Clinton in 1993. On this day, or throughout the month, radiologists provide discounted or free screening mammograms.

In 2002, more than 680 American College of Radiology (ACR) accredited facilities took part. In 2003, National Mammography Day was celebrated on October 17.

Ohio ranks as the 6th highest percentage of new cases of breast cancer in the nation. Ohio ties with Illinois for the 6th highest percentage of deaths due to breast cancer in the nation.

All women are at risk for developing breast cancer. The older a woman is, the greater her chances of developing breast cancer. Approximately 77% of breast cancer cases occur in women over 50 years of age.

According to the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program of the National Cancer Institute:

White, Hawaiian, and African-American women have the highest incidence of invasive breast cancer in the United States (approximately four times higher than the lowest group);

Korean, American Indian, and Vietnamese women have the lowest incidence of invasive breast cancer in the United States.

African-Americans have the highest death rate from breast cancer and are more likely to be diagnosed with a later stage of breast cancer than White women;

In the age groups, 30–54 and 55–69 years, African-American women have the highest death rate from breast cancer, followed by Hawaiian women, and white non-Hispanic women. However, in the 70 year old age group, the death rate from breast cancer for white women is higher than for African-American.

The key to surviving breast cancer is early detection and treatment. According to the American Cancer Society, when breast cancer is confined to the breast, the five-year survival rate is close to 100%. The early detection of breast cancer helps reduce the need for therapeutic treatment and minimizes pain and suffering, allowing women to continue leading happy, productive lives.

Beginning at the age of 20, every woman should practice monthly breast self-exams and begin a routine program of breast health, including scheduling physician performed clinical breast exams at least every three years. As a woman ages, her risk of breast cancer also increases. About 77% of women with breast cancer are over age 50 at the time of diagnosis. Women between the ages of 20 and 29 account for only 0.3% of breast cancer cases.

Beginning at the age of 40, all women should have annual screening, mammograms, receive clinical breast exams each year, and practice breast self-exams every month.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reiterate my support for National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. "Making Strides Against Breast Cancer," is a true pink slogan of this year's American Cancer Society campaign to educate women and girls about breast cancer. In 2000, the ACS fought to make the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act federal law, earmarking \$1,000,000,000 to treat medically underserved women. The reality is that breast cancer spells death for approximately 40,000 women in the U.S. a year. There is an urgency to educate and support early detection, which is critical to prevent this ugly mass.

The cost of breast cancer on women's lives cannot be overstated. As Cleveland "Plain Dealer" columnist Regina Brett stated in 2000: "The approximate cost for surgery for breast cancer is \$6,000. Four cycles of chemotherapy is approximately \$5,000. Six weeks of radiation is \$16,000. Living to see your children grow up: PRICELESS." Day after day, when dollars are not provided for research and or treatment, more women struggle and don't receive the medical assistance that is needed. If you don't have insurance or enough revenue Liz Schulte, president of Northern Ohio Breast Cancer Coalition states, "you quit your job, sell your car, give up your home and go on disability."

FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to report on the progress we are making towards the passage of benefits for Filipino World War II veterans.

My colleagues know of the extreme sacrifices made by Filipino soldiers during World War II in the battles of Bataan and Corrigidor. They know that Filipino soldiers were instrumental in the successful outcome of this war in the Pacific. And they know, too well, that many of these soldiers were denied their benefits by a law passed by the 1946 Congress.

Today, I am happy to report that the House of Representatives and the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee have passed legislation to restore health care services, improved disability compensation, and burial benefits to many Filipino World War II veterans living in the United States. We are working to get this legislation passed by the Senate and forwarded to the President to sign into law.

In addition, the President announced during his recent visit to the Philippines that we will be doubling, from \$500,000 to \$1 million in FY2004, the amount of medical supplies and equipment that the United States is sending to the veterans' hospital in Manila.

These are important steps in restoring benefits to the brave Filipino World War II soldiers who have been waiting for sixty years for equity.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SECURITY
AND FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT
ACT (SAFE)

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, as we near the end of Domestic Violence Awareness Month, I rise today to announce the re-introduction of legislation I authored to truly recognize and help the estimated two million women in this country who are victims of domestic violence.

Victims of domestic violence suffer on many fronts. In addition to the physical and emotional battery, women who are abused also struggle to maintain employment and, as a result, experience tremendous financial hardships. According to a 1998 report of the U.S. General Accounting Office, between one-quarter and one-half of domestic violence victims surveyed in three studies reported losing a job due, wholly or in part, to domestic violence. For victims of sexual assault, the numbers are even more alarming. Nearly 50 percent of survivors say they were forced to leave their jobs because of the crime. Stalking victims also report losing significant time at work.

There are many reasons for this volatile employment picture. Abusers often track down and harass their victims at work and may even follow them home. By creating disturbances on the job and making threats, the perpetrator may force the victim to quit or place her at risk of being fired.

I was told recently of a woman named Nancy who is a victim of domestic violence in my Los Angeles district. She, like so many other women, was forced to quit her job at a fast food restaurant after her husband showed up there, pounded on the door, scratched her car with his keys and repeatedly threatened her. Nancy, whose name has been changed, sought help at a local domestic violence shelter where she received the support she needed for herself and her two-year-old child. Now, she is taking a non-violent parenting class and undergoing counseling. She also receives support in court proceedings to get a restraining order enforced, divorce her husband, and settle a child custody dispute.

For Nancy, quitting her job and seeking help at the shelter gave her the support and the time she needed to get her life back in order. But many victims—especially depending upon the State in which they live—do not feel they have the same choices as Nancy and, as a result, may not be as willing to seek help, placing themselves and their families in greater danger.

That's because Federal law does not specifically allow women who leave work as a result of domestic violence to collect unemployment compensation. Nor does Federal law allow victims of domestic violence to take leave from work to deal with abuse-related priorities, such as getting appropriate medical care, victim services or legal assistance. Without these important added protections, victims of abuse who live in certain States deal with the fear that if they take time off, they risk being fired and left with no way to support themselves or their children. Given this alternative, some women may choose not to seek the help they need—or, even worse, remain in an abusive relationship.

To address the inadequacy of our current laws, I have introduced the Security and Financial Empowerment Act (SAFE Act). This bill ensures that victims of domestic violence are allowed 30 days of unpaid leave from work to make necessary court appearances, contact law enforcement officials or make alternative housing arrangements, without the fear of being fired or demoted. Further, to make sure victims retain financial independence, the SAFE Act would require all States to provide unemployment benefits to women who are forced to leave work (whether they quit or are fired) because of domestic violence. To date, I'm proud to say that more than 30 States have already enacted similar provisions, including my home State of California, but a uniform national policy is needed. The SAFE Act would also provide employers with a workplace safety program tax credit as an incentive to provide employees with domestic violence safety and education programs.

After all, employers also pay a high price in decreased productivity, employee absenteeism and staff turnover because of domestic violence. In fact, it is estimated that domestic violence costs U.S. employers between \$3 billion and \$13 billion annually.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge all of my colleagues to support the SAFE Act and, in doing so, help victims of domestic violence and businesses deal more effectively with this serious problem. Let's pass this needed legislation and help millions of victims of domestic violence to obtain the employment and financial stability they need to do what Nancy is doing—repair their lives and build a safe future for themselves and their families.

HONORING WELDON RUCKER

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great man and public servant, Mr. Weldon Rucker, for his 31 years of service to the community. Today, Mr. Rucker retires as City Manager of the City of Berkeley in California.

Weldon Rucker is a 42-year resident of Berkeley and proud husband of Jeanie Rucker, a former member of the Berkeley Unified School District Board of Education. They have two adult daughters and two granddaughters. He is a graduate of Saint Mary's College and holds a bachelor's degree in business management. On the national stage, Mr. Rucker serves as Vice President of the National Forum of Black Public Administrators.

Mr. Rucker leaves behind a legacy of outstanding public service and leadership. He began his career with the City of Berkeley in the early 1970s as the City's Director of the Young Adult Project and then as Youth Employment Director. Rucker moved through the ranks of the City's administration, occupying the positions of Director of Human Resources and in the late 1980s and early 1990s as Director of the Health and Human Services Department.

He was appointed to the position of City Manager in February 2001 after having served as acting City Manager following the departure of his predecessor. Rucker previously served as an Interim City Manager in 1995 but de-

clined an appointment to the City's top post at that time.

Under his leadership, the City of Berkeley has taken numerous initiatives to address chronic issues within the City and to firmly establish an open, accessible, and efficient City government.

Mr. Rucker is directly responsible for establishing the Office of Neighborhood Services, a direct link between City staff and the public that works to ensure fast and effective responses to local concerns. Under Neighborhood Services, Weldon set four full-time code enforcement officers to maintain close tabs on problem properties, graffiti, and illegal dumping among many other issues.

In an effort to improve access to city government, he also established the City Center, a one-stop information center for residents to help them navigate City bureaucracies and to provide answers to frequently asked questions and common requests. City Center provides information to thousands of residents and has proved to be an invaluable community resource.

Finally, as we honor Mr. Rucker today, I want to thank him for being an exemplary role model, administrator, and leader. I take great pride in joining the residents of Berkeley, Mr. Rucker's family, friends and colleagues to recognize and salute the accomplishments and contributions of Weldon Rucker.

MINISERIES ON THE REAGANS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I don't know how many people have seen that CBS will soon air a miniseries on the Reagans. I must admit that the only reason I'm aware of it is because our esteemed colleague, JOHN D. DINGELL, was good enough to share the letter below with us.

He's got it right. If CBS is going to commemorate the Reagan years, they should do it accurately. I recommend the letter below as an effective tool for remembering the host of egregious events that occurred during the Reagan Administration.

OCTOBER 29, 2003.

Mr. LESLIE MOONVES,
President and CEO,
CBS Television, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. MOONVES: I write to you with regard to your upcoming mini-series "The Reagans." I share the concerns expressed by others that it may not present an accurate depiction of the Reagan administration and America during the 1980s. I trust that CBS will not be a party to a distorted presentation of American history, and that the mini-series will present a fair and balanced portrayal of the Reagans, the 1980s and their legacy.

As someone who served with President Reagan, and in the interest of historical accuracy, please allow me to share with you some of my recollections of the Reagan years that I hope will make it into the final cut of the miniseries: \$640 Pentagon toilet seats; ketchup as a vegetable; union busting; firing striking air traffic controllers; IranContra; selling arms to terrorist nations; trading arms for hostages; retreating from terrorists in Beirut; lying to Congress; financing an illegal war in Nicaragua; visiting Bitburg cemetery; a cozy relationship with Saddam Hussein; shredding documents; Ed Meese; Fawn

Hall; Oliver North; James Watt; apartheid apologia; the savings and loan scandal; voodoo economics; record budget deficits; double digit unemployment; farm bankruptcies; trade deficits; astrologers in the White House; Star Wars; and influence peddling.

I hope you find these facts useful in accurately depicting President Reagan's time in office.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. DINGELL,
Member of Congress.

THE HEALTHY CHILDREN THROUGH BETTER NUTRITION ACT OF 2003

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to introduce along with 20 of my Democratic colleagues on the Education and the Workforce Committee, the Healthy Children Through Better Nutrition Act of 2003.

Since coming to Congress in 1975, I have been a steadfast advocate of child nutrition programs and the significant role they play in meeting the health and educational needs of our nation's children. In my first year in Congress, along with Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, I authored the Women, Infants and Children supplemental nutrition program, and the role of this program, and other nutrition programs, in improving the health, safe development, and school performance of our nation's children remains as strong as at that time.

I have seen first hand—at school cafeterias, summer programs and WIC clinics—children who receive their only meals through our federal nutrition programs. Today, the challenge to increase access to these programs for low-income children remains, and the programs must meet new demands.

Mr. Speaker, our children face a health threat that requires our immediate attention and response. We know that over the past thirty years, the childhood obesity rate has tripled. Among teenagers, childhood obesity increased from 5 percent in 1970 to 14 percent in 1999. This crisis spans age, race and gender groups and is leading to significant increases in the early onset of traditionally adult diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease in young children. Leading medical researchers believe that—in conjunction with expanded exercise and nutritional education—improving the quality of foods served in schools can have a significantly beneficial effect on reducing childhood obesity and its related health effects.

The Healthy Children Through Better Nutrition Act of 2003 offers a multifaceted school- and community-based approach to responding to this dangerous trend in childhood obesity. School- and community-based nutrition programs have been serving the nutritional needs of American children for over 50 years. Today, it is well recognized that schools and communities have an even greater task in responding to the needs of children and families who face daily challenges in securing a healthy and nutritious meal. The Healthy Children Through Better Nutrition Act of 2003 provides schools

and communities with the tools and resources they need to promote a healthy and nutritious environment for children in need.

SCHOOL-BASED INITIATIVES

Federal school nutrition programs serve about 28 million children daily through school breakfast, school lunch and after-school snack programs. It is not unusual for a child to receive two-thirds of her daily diet while at school.

Meals served under these federal school nutrition programs must meet American Dietary Guidelines, and we congratulate the school food service program that continues to make real progress toward meeting these goals. However, the school cafeteria also plays host to foods that lack any significant nutritional value. These foods, sold side by side with the national school meals menu, are not subject to any dietary guidelines and can have a negative impact on healthy eating and student participation in the school meals program.

The Miller/Woolsey proposal will direct the Institutes of Medicine to recommend nutritional standards for foods sold side-by-side with foods that are offered as part of the federal school meals in the cafeteria. These standards would take into consideration the different dietary requirements of students in elementary, middle and high schools.

These recommendations would be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for implementation.

School food directors are in the best position and are most qualified to make decisions about the nutritional quality of foods made available to students. Unfortunately, in many schools, school food directors have little authority to implement policies that encourage a healthy school nutrition environment. The school food director often faces competing interests from school administrators to increase revenues through the sale of foods outside of the federal school meals program, such as soda, high fat and high sodium snacks. These "competitive foods" do not meet the nutritional standards we want for our children. The growing revenue constraints faced by many school districts have increased the proportion of unhealthy competitive foods in the cafeteria and has negatively impacted the school nutrition environment.

The Miller/Woolsey proposal will require schools to establish a nutrition policy and give operation authority to the school food directors. This approach coordinated with new standards for "competitive foods" will strengthen and protect the integrity and nutritional quality of the school meals program.

While school food service authorities have made progress improving the quality of school meals, consumer confidence remains low. Currently menus are reviewed for nutritional quality once every five years, and few schools publish the nutrient quality of their menus.

The Miller/Woolsey proposal will increase the number of nutritional reviews of school menus and require that this information be disclosed to the public. Technical assistance will be offered to schools that need additional assistance in improving the quality of meals.

The Farm Bill established a limited pilot in 4 states to provide for the introduction of more fresh fruits and vegetables into the school meals program. The increased availability of fresh fruits and vegetables produced a dramatic difference in the dietary intake of students in those schools.

The Miller/Woolsey proposal will expand the number of states and schools participating in this successful program, targeting schools in high poverty areas.

Nutrition Education provides students with meaningful information on the importance of good dietary habits as well as professional development for nutritional professionals and teachers. The lack of guaranteed funding for nutrition education has limited states in their ability to provide assistance to LEAs.

The Miller/Woolsey proposal will authorize mandatory funding for a nutrition education program that will fund a Team Nutrition Network State Coordinator in each state and promote a coordinated approach for nutrition education.

The Healthy Children through Better Nutrition Act of 2003 also: Streamlines eligibility requirements for school meals for children who are currently eligible for Food Stamps, TANF and Medicaid; makes homeless children automatically eligible for school nutrition programs; provides startup and expansion grants for school breakfast; provides schools with commodities for the school breakfast program; establishes a demonstration project to evaluate the impact of universal breakfast in high schools; and provides grants to schools for improving the use of technology in the school meals program.

COMMUNITY-BASED INITIATIVES

The community outside of the schoolhouse is playing an enhanced role in meeting the nutritional needs of children. The Healthy Children Through Better Nutrition Act of 2003 introduces a new program to eliminate paperwork and streamline participation requirements for community-based providers of nutrition programs.

The Year Round Community Child Nutrition program fills a gap in current nutrition services for children in before and after care programs, homeless shelters, and after-school programs. Currently community-based programs, such as after school programs and homeless shelters, serve up to 2 meals and a snack to the children participating in their programs. Some of these programs run only during the summer, other programs run full year but must submit paperwork for two separate programs in order to serve children year round. Under this legislation, the Year Round Community Child Nutrition program will:

Allow community-based non-profit organizations to serve healthy and nutritious meals to children year round.

Offer up to three meals and two snacks to children who participate.

Make 21st Century Community Learning Centers automatically eligible to participate.

Give program providers greater flexibility in when and where meals are served.

The Healthy Children Through Better Nutrition Act of 2003 also:

Allows more states to serve an additional meal to children in full day childcare programs.

Allows homeless children up to 18 years of age to receive meals Through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) program.

Provides startup and expansion grants for the summer food program.

Streamlines paperwork for summer food providers.

Eliminates unnecessary paperwork for CACFP providers.

Establishes a demonstration project for streamlining the monitoring of CACFP providers.

WIC

The WIC program continues to be successful in improving the nutritional status of over 7 million low-income women, infants, and children. The Healthy Children Through Better Nutrition Act of 2003 enables WIC to be more flexible in meeting the needs of women and children at risk, while promoting a highly nutritious food package.

This legislation: Emphasizes greater consumption of fruits and vegetables in the WIC program; Allows infants and children to be certified for the WIC program for up to 1 year and allows offices to waive the "physical presence" requirement for infants and children under specific circumstances; and requires a decennial review of the WIC food package.

Mr. Speaker, as the Committee moves forward with the reauthorization of child and school nutrition programs, I encourage my colleagues to review the set of proposals in the Healthy Children Through Better Nutrition Act of 2003. This legislation which has been endorsed by the American School Food Service Association, the Food Research Action Center, America's 2nd Harvest and California Food Policy Advocates, offers a comprehensive means for improving access to child nutrition programs and addressing the troubling rise in childhood obesity rates. The Healthy Children Through Better Nutrition Act of 2003 reflects a commitment to the future by investing in our children's nutrition and overall health. They deserve no less.

RIPKEN POST OFFICE BUILDING

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to designate the postal facility in Aberdeen, Maryland as the Ripken Post Office Building in honor of the Ripken family and their contributions to this great city in the Maryland 2nd Congressional District.

It is difficult to think of baseball and not think of the Ripken name. The accomplishments of Cal Ripken, Jr. are literally the stuff legends are made of. He appears throughout the record books after 21 seasons with the Baltimore Orioles—as one of only seven players in baseball history to have 400 home runs and 3,000 hits. Of course, few in my home state of Maryland or this nation will ever forget his Iron Man record or the number 2131—signifying when Cal Ripken, Jr. broke Lou Gehrig's record for consecutive games played. Cal ended his own streak in 1998 after playing 2,632 games consecutively.

Bill Ripken had a 12 year major league baseball career as a second baseman with incredible successes including a .927 fielding percentage in 1992—the best of any major league second baseman that season. In the spring of 2002, Bill Ripken was honored for his career accomplishments with an induction into the Maryland Sports Hall of Fame.

Those achievements alone are certainly deserving of admiration and acclamation, but there is so much more to the Ripken family philosophy and that is why this designation is for the Ripken family as a whole. Starting with Cal Ripken, Sr. and his wife Vi, the work ethic

both Cal Jr. and his brother Bill exhibited throughout their professional careers can be attributed to this Ripken philosophy of hard work, dedication, sincerity of effort, and commitment.

Even more, the Ripken Way embodies the memory of Cal Ripken, Sr. and his pure belief in the joy and craft of baseball. For 37 years, Cal Ripken, Sr. played, coached and managed in the Baltimore Orioles organization. He was responsible for developing a method of teaching that shaped the Orioles' minor league system and became known as "The Ripken Way." That way has become the centerpiece of the Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation and its state-of-the-art baseball academy.

This is a family with a history of giving back to the community—both the communities of Baltimore and Aberdeen. Through the Baltimore Reads/Ripken Learning Center to the creation of the Cal Ripken Baseball and the Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation, the Ripkens continue to give of themselves in very tangible ways. The Aberdeen Complex has brought minor league baseball, jobs and prestige to the Aberdeen community. Both Cal and Bill Ripken are actively involved in youth camps, coaches clinics, tournaments and, of course, The Cal Ripken World Series.

In a world when sport and commercialism is so often intertwined, the Ripken family—the individuals and the family as a whole—serve as incredible role models for what baseball means to this nation and what it was meant to be. These are real sports heroes and truly admirable people. Mr. Speaker I am honored to introduce this legislation on behalf of this incredible family from my home state and I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

COMMEMORATION FOR WALTER EDWARD WASHINGTON

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I arise today to inform the House of the passing of the first Mayor of the District of Columbia in the 20th century. Some members will remember Walter Washington's service or will know him by reputation because no mayor here or, I dare say, elsewhere has enjoyed more respect from this body. Mayor Washington enjoyed the same bipartisan admiration from the two presidents during his tenure, Lyndon Johnson, who appointed Mr. Washington the District's first mayor in 1968 and Richard Nixon who signed the Home Rule Act in 1973 giving the District its current home rule status, complete with an elected mayor and city council.

The conventional wisdom is that home rule for the District depended upon Mayor Washington's performance as appointed mayor. Few would disagree. If home rule was past due then, more than 150 years after the city's founding, surely full self-government, democracy and congressional voting representation are shamefully tardy in coming to the city's approximately 600,000 residents today. Mayor Washington, who did more than any person to bring self-government to the District, deserved to see its full realization before his death. Home rule happened because people made it happen, with Walter Washington as the lead-

er. Freedom and democracy for an entire city is a lot to have on one man's shoulders, but Walter Washington carried the burden easily. His gifts were spectacularly broad—deep integrity and ability that won him enormous professional respect as well as personal and political skills that evoked affection from the people. That combination amounts to the sum total of what it takes to lead. Few leaders have it all. Walter Washington did.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that in addition to my own statement at the time of Mayor Washington's death, I be allowed to place in the RECORD a Washington Post editorial and a personal tribute from Post editorial writer, Colbert King, who was a close friend of Walter Washington and who served on the Senate staff when Mr. Washington was mayor.

I ask the entire House to join me in paying tribute to a man of historic stature in the District of Columbia and in offering the profound respect and condolences of the House of Representatives to Mayor Washington's wife Mary and his family.

NORTON SAYS PASSING OF WALTER WASHINGTON MARKS END OF HOME RULE ERA

Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC) today released the following statement on the passing of Mayor Walter E. Washington.

"The era of home rule ended today with the passing of Walter Washington. Mayor Washington simultaneously shaped the office of mayor and the practice of home rule governance for a city that had lived without democracy for a hundred years. The District has a strong mayor form of government in no small part because his service as appointed mayor demonstrated that a mayor could lead this city as mayors of other big cities did. His service is significant for far more than the office he held, however; President Lyndon Johnson appointed Walter Washington our first mayor because he wanted a man of great character and ability to pave the way for an elected mayor. The people of the District returned the compliment by electing Walter Washington our first elected mayor. Residents realized he had the "right stuff" to be mayor—not only outstanding ability and integrity but also the indispensable political skills and common touch that make people want to follow the lead of an elected official. That combination of gifts proved mighty useful during the 1968 riots. The mayor was legendary for his way with the President and the Congress, but Walter Washington was appreciated in this town not only because he could talk to power but because he talked equally well to the powerless.

"People who missed his years as mayor often got some sense of his political gifts on the public occasions when his extraordinary wit was in full form as it remained throughout Walter's life.

"With the passing of Mayor Washington, the home rule era he shaped also passes. Perhaps, almost 30 years after Walter Washington was first elected, Congress will now understand that a new era of full democracy, independence and voting rights is overdue.

"Mrs. Mary Cornelia Washington, Walter's daughter, Bennetta Jules-Rosette and his family have my condolences and the sympathy of the city who loved him."

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 28, 2003]

WALTER E. WASHINGTON

"What I would like to be remembered for is that Walter Washington changed the spirit of the people of this city, that he came in as mayor when there was hate and greed and misunderstanding among our people and the

racers were polarized. And in the span of just a little over a decade, he brought people together through love and compassion, he helped bring about home rule . . . and helped people have more meaningful, satisfying and enjoyable lives."

This noble self-remembrance of Walter Edward Washington, who died yesterday at the age of 88, is—like so much that he accomplished for the city he deeply loved—just right. More than anyone in this century, he was the heart, soul, spirit and creator of the capital city as it is enjoyed today. Were it not for his perfect presence at a critical point in the city's history, the people of Washington would not be enjoying even the limited self-government they now have.

To appreciate fully the importance of this most likable and shrewd negotiator-leader, we need only recall a 70-percent-black city in strict colonial bondage, barred from acting on any significant local policy matter without the assent of an indisputably hostile and domineering U.S. House committee of mostly Southern segregationists. For many years before President Johnson pressured Congress to accord home rule to the District of Columbia—only to suffer an embarrassing defeat—Walter Washington had been among the tireless workers on behalf of enfranchising the citizens of the capital. Mr. Johnson, determined to strike back at Congress, used his executive powers to reorganize the District government from an arm of the federal government headed by three appointed commissioners to a new system with a single appointed commissioner and a council. For commissioner—a position whose holder the president unofficially but forcefully dubbed "mayor"—the president chose Mr. Washington, the first African American named to lead a U.S. city.

Thanks to Mr. Washington's keen sense of the politically possible, the knowledge of the bureaucratic ropes that he gained as a federal official and his exquisite abilities to put the most wary people at ease, the city began to enjoy new status on its road to limited home rule. He transformed the face of the District government, placing blacks in key positions that were long the exclusive preserve of whites. Until his arrival, the District Building had been a tomb, barely visited by residents. Powerful local business interests dealt directly with Congress, as did the 80-percent-white police force and other organized employee groups. As Mr. Washington involved more citizens in government activities, the top floor of the building came into its own as a local government center. Congress approved a limited home rule bill in 1973; the next year, Mr. Washington was elected mayor.

Though Mayor Washington was best known for his easygoing, humor-laced manner, he was bold and tough when it mattered. In 1966, when President Johnson first talked to him about a commissioner job with the understanding that another, white, commissioner would supervise the police department, Mr. Washington said no. When he was tapped the next year as lone commissioner, his stance prevailed. It paid off in later years, when Mayor Washington's public safety commissioner, Patrick V. Murphy, and Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson recruited and promoted African Americans and trained a once insensitive force to deal with the protests and riots that came to Washington.

Mr. Washington's ability to gain the confidence of federal leaders extended to President Nixon, who on his first full day in office toured the riot-torn areas of downtown, expressed confidence in the mayor and pledged new federal support for his rebuilding programs. Mr. Washington, as usual, had done his homework and labored behind the scenes to set the stage. He was always the healer,

the pleasant but insistent voice of reason on behalf of the city, able to draw on an unmatched network of sources—from the streets to the businesses, embassies and focal points of federal power.

To a person, Walter Washington's successors sought his counsel. His politics of inclusion, his honesty and civility, and his strengthening of the local fabric were invaluable. He was, in every sense, the city father—whose family across the wards will remember him fondly.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 28, 2003]

THE END OF AN ERA

(By Colbert I. King)

Tom Eagleton, Missouri Democrat and chairman of the Senate's District of Columbia Committee, was chain-smoking and as keyed up as I had ever seen him. The subcommittee's majority staff director, Robert Harris, on the other hand, was his usual stoic self. I was seated in the customary position of the committee's minority staff director, off to the side. We were in Eagleton's Senate office, and the purpose of the gathering wasn't social.

Sitting on the sofa directly in front of Eagleton was Walter Washington, the presidentially appointed mayor of the District. Next to him sat Julian Dugas, the mayor's longtime friend and director of licenses and inspections. Walter Washington was the most relaxed person in the room.

It was 1973. Congress had just passed the home rule bill and Walter Washington "was positioning himself to run for mayor in the city's first municipal election in 70 years. Eagleton had asked the mayor to come to Capitol Hill because he was going to break some bad news and wanted to do it face to face.

The committee had asked the General Accounting Office to take a look at the city's books. The GAO's preliminary view was that the books weren't auditable. Eagleton was going to call for a reorganization of the city's finances by a public accounting firm, and he expected the timing would be embarrassing to Washington.

"Walter, I don't want to hurt you politically but I won't be able to live with myself if we turn over the D.C. government to the city with the books in a mess," I recall a heavily perspiring Eagleton as saying. "Now you can go out of here and publicly attack me if you want, and I will understand," he said. "But I've got to do this."

Washington merely smiled and, calling Eagleton by his first name, said he recognized the problem. The books were a long-standing mess and had been an albatross around the city's neck since the time when it was governed by three presidentially appointed commissioners and tightly controlled by congressional committees, said Washington. And after a few pleasantries, Washington, accompanied by Dugas, shook hands all around and left. It was as if the mayor had given the senator special dispensation to do his job. And Eagleton seemed appreciative.

I tell the story because it provides a glimpse of the Walter Washington I knew behind the scenes. Unlike the current mayor, Anthony Williams, and the two city chief executives—Marion Barry and Sharon Pratt—who followed Washington in office, Walter Washington operated on Capitol Hill like an impresario, winning small victories here and there for the city in ways that escaped the attention of the average citizen. He managed to get hostile Southern barons to open federal purse strings for city projects long neglected by the three commissioners. And he diplomatically staved off rapacious members of Congress who thought the city was theirs for the taking.

It's fair to say that without Walter Washington, there would not have been home rule, at least not in the year when it was achieved. The road from appointed to elected government had plenty of pitfalls, both on the Hill and in the city, but Washington deftly steered around them. He cajoled when necessary, pleaded when required and schmoozed unceasingly. He stopped at nothing to get for District residents what they wanted most of all, an end to what Washington called an "anachronism of votelessness in our capital city." As he told the Senate District committee when he was making his pitch to pass the bill in 1973: "Whatever you call it, home rule, local suffrage, self-determination or self-government—I am for it."

Much is made of the home rule movement and the people taking to the street to bring about self-government. Much of what you hear about that period is pure, unadulterated myth. It was the work of Walter Washington, moving and shaking behind the scenes on Capitol Hill, that kept alive the drive for home rule. I know. I was there. The thought of an elected District of Columbia government being in Walter Washington's hands probably won as many votes in the Senate and House as any single effort by one individual on the Hill or in the city.

Washington's victory in 1974 as the city's first elected mayor was the first step in transforming this once overwhelmingly African American city from one dominated by southerners and a predominantly white city government leadership and police department to the multiracial and multicultural city we are today. And Mayor Washington pulled it off without polarizing and balkanizing the city.

Although I saw a great deal of Walter Washington when he was both an appointed and elected mayor, I saw even more of him in the past several years, as we shared membership in the same close-knit social club, the DePriest Fifteen. The name's no mistake. About 15 of us, all associated with the city in one form or another, would gather on a Saturday night once a month without our spouses for an evening of eating and drinking whatever we wanted without the presence of overseers and tattletales. We would share complete and unabridged war stories, the kind we are likely to take to our graves. Walter Washington had a storehouse of the best, which he shared with great relish. I can't imagine how we'll do it without him.

With his death, we are witnessing not only the passing of a local icon but also the passing of an era. His was a time when leaders understood the meaning of the words civility and comity. Walter Washington will be remembered as a uniter, not a divider, as a healer, not a destroyer.

And he did it all with a style and a light touch—and out of love for this city and the people in it—that we shall never see the likes of again.

TRIBUTE TO MARDY MURIE

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Margaret "Mardy" Murie, one of America's true heroines.

Born in Seattle, Washington in 1902 and reared in Fairbanks, Alaska when it was truly the western frontier, Mardy and her husband, Olaus, were instrumental in the development of the American conservation and land protection movement. Her passing on October 19 at

102 years old marks the departure of one of this country's most impassioned conservation leaders.

From her early upbringing in Alaska, Mardy gained a deep respect and love of the region's vast rugged terrain—its unspoiled lands and its remarkable wildlife.

As the first woman graduate of the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, she became a tireless advocate for the protection of Alaska as a national treasure. She once said, "When I was a child, Alaska seemed too vast and wild ever to be changed, but now we are coming to realize how vulnerable this land is. I hope we have the sensitivity to protect Alaska's wilderness . . ."

Upon graduation in 1924, Mardy married naturalist Olaus Murie and together they formed a partnership to not only protect this spectacular land, but other parts of the remaining American wilderness.

As an author and a lifelong activist, she inspired her husband, her family and her fellow citizens to build an entire conservation movement. For decades, the Murie family traveled the Alaskan wilderness, and once established in Wyoming, where Olaus served with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, they studied the biology of both regions—its mossy tundra, its streams, grassy sloughs, its elk, coyote and moose, and its wilderness.

While her children were growing up, Mardy became an active community member, serving on the school board, campaigning for education and the local library and promoting activities for local youth. In World War II, she grew a victory garden and managed a dude ranch.

In 1944, the Muries moved to Moose, Wyoming, where their home would become a center of the wilderness movement. Following Olaus' retirement from federal service, he accepted the directorship of the Wilderness Society, later to serve as its president.

Through her wilderness experiences with Olaus, Mardy became a fierce advocate for the protection of the Brooks Range in Alaska. She authored a book, *Two in the Far North*, which chronicled their summer-long adventure to this Alaskan region and inspired countless others to visit the Arctic area and fight for its protection.

Their dedication and effort paid off in 1960, when the Arctic National Wildlife Range—later renamed a National Wildlife Refuge—was created.

In 1964, the Muries and many other conservationists won another major victory when President Lyndon Johnson signed the Wilderness Act into law. Working for the National Park Service, the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society and the Izaak Walton League at various times in her historic career, Mardy explored additional areas in Alaska and other parts of the country to determine their suitability for wilderness designation.

These continuing efforts helped achieve enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980, when President Jimmy Carter signed into law the bill that my father had sponsored in the House of Representatives.

Mardy Murie was the recipient of numerous prestigious awards honoring her outstanding environmental work. She was awarded the Audubon Medal in 1980, the John Muir Award in 1983, the Robert Marshall Conservation Award in 1986, and an honorary Doctor of Hu-

mane Letters from her alma mater, the University of Alaska. As she neared her 100th birthday in 2002, Mardy was honored with the J.N. Ding Darling Conservationist of the Year Award, the National Wildlife Federation's highest tribute.

In 1998, President Clinton awarded Mardy the Presidential Medal of Freedom, our country's highest civilian award. At the event presenting her this distinction, President Clinton said "For Mardy Murie, wilderness is personal. She and her husband, Olaus, spent their honeymoon on a 550-mile dogsled expedition through the Brooks Mountain Range of Alaska. Fitting for a couple whose love for each other was matched only by their love of nature."

Margaret Mardy Murie was a national treasure. As a pioneer of the American conservation movement, she was and will continue to be an inspiration to us all. Her commitment to this country's wilderness sites will be a lasting legacy to the beauty of this nation and the importance and value of preserving our wild landscapes. May her spirit and inspiration live on in all of us for decades to come.

INTRODUCING THE JUVENILE VIOLENT GUN CRIME REPORTING ACT

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce with Congressman CHRISTOPHER SHAYS and 27 cosponsors the Juvenile Violent Gun Crime Reporting Act. This bipartisan bill would close a loophole in current law and help keep guns out of the hands of individuals with a history of violent crime.

Every year more than 10,000 people are murdered with guns in the United States. In 2001, guns were involved in one third of all violent crimes. Firearms have a particularly damaging effect on America's youth. Of the 1,400 juveniles murdered in 2001, 44 percent were killed with a firearm. During the 1999–2000 school years, 2,837 students were caught bringing a gun to school. In my home state of Illinois, 164 students were expelled for bringing a gun to school between 1999 and 2001. A regrettable but plain fact is that minors are not only the victims of gun crime but the perpetrators as well. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, 93,000 gun crimes or 9 percent of the total gun crimes were committed by individuals under the age of 18 between 2000 and 2002.

In an effort to combat America's high rate of gun violence, Congress enacted the Brady Bill in 1994. I was proud to work on passing this landmark bill when I served in the White House. A portion of the Brady law requires any individual wishing to purchase a firearm to undergo a background search. This system, known as the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), prohibits any individual with a violent criminal history from purchasing a weapon. Through 2001, 38 million background checks were conducted and 840,000 purchases were denied. However, a loophole in the Brady Bill allows violent juvenile criminals to purchase firearms. The Juve-

nile Violent Gun Crime Reporting Act (JVGCR) would close this loophole once and for all.

Under current law, nearly all juvenile records are expunged once an individual reaches the age of 18. Because the expunged records are not included in the NICS background check, someone who committed a violent crime before the age of 18 can legally purchase a weapon on his or her 18th birthday. In response to this glaring loophole, my legislation amends federal law and requires states to report violent juvenile crime so that it may be utilized by NICS. Further, the bill makes it illegal for anyone to transfer a weapon to someone who has a history of violent juvenile crime.

Mr. Speaker, the Juvenile Violent Gun Crime Reporting Act is a simple and straightforward bill and could go a long way toward making our streets, schools, and cities much safer for our children and our families. It is a good bill and we hope that my colleagues will join us.

RECOGNIZING MR. JOSEPH DISHANNI

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Joseph DiShanni, Founder, Executive Director and Director Emeritus of the Irwindale Chamber of Commerce, who passed away on October 21, 2003.

Mr. DiShanni received many awards, acclamations, and special recognitions throughout his career in acknowledgement of his tireless commitment to his community. He is most revered for his accomplishments in industrial and business development for the City of Irwindale and the San Gabriel Valley. He was affectionately known as "Mr. Irwindale." In addition to his service to the Irwindale Chamber of Commerce, he served on the Los Angeles County Insurance Commission and as a Traffic Safety Commissioner for Los Angeles County.

Born in Walkill, New York, in 1909, Mr. DiShanni immigrated with his mother and two older sisters to Italy after the death of his father. At the age of 18, he returned to the United States in search of the American Dream. His hard work and dedication to his community made him an inspiration to all who knew him.

The Irwindale community, his family and his beloved wife Margaret will miss him dearly. I am pleased and honored to pay tribute to him today.

THE ARTICLE "THE 'BUT' ECONOMY"

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article by former General Electric Chairman and CEO Jack Welch.

Jack Welch provides an important lesson in corporate management to those who don't understand what makes an economy grow. Growth comes from businesses that are constantly striving to make themselves more competitive in a global marketplace.

As the article points out, many in the media believe a story isn't complete unless there is some bad news. Sometimes I think if the modern media had existed in biblical times, it would have written, "Moses laid down the Ten Commandments today, Five of which were immediately denounced by civil rights and environmental activists."

Jack Welch's article makes for instructive reading about why our economy just posted one of its strongest performances in recent memory.

THE 'BUT' ECONOMY
(By Jack Welch)

Guess what? There is an economic recovery under way, but you never would have known it last week when earnings reports came out. Even though many companies from battered sectors—including some companies left for dead just two or three years ago—recorded positive results, their successes were almost universally reported with the word "BUT" prominently featured. The stories in the papers and on TV went something like this:

Sales were up—but analysts warned that cost cutting explained most of the gains.

Earnings were up—but the mood of optimism was tempered by concerns about global competitiveness.

Cash flow was up—but the company still faces harsh tests in coming months.

Now, I am not claiming that the economy is fixed. It's not. And there are, obviously, challenges ahead if a full recovery is going to occur. It's undeniable, however, that most companies are posting significantly improved results. Not only can millions of hard-working people celebrate—they should. They've earned the right. That's why we can't rain all over the their efforts—their motivation and innovative spirit and can-do attitudes. Those good feelings, as any economist will tell you, are key drivers of company productivity and consumer confidence. The fact is a recovery will be a lot harder if we keep saying "but" about damn good news.

Two particularly glaring "but" stories from last week come to mind—Xerox and Lucent.

Xerox has been through the ringer. It's had accounting difficulties. It's paid millions of dollars in fines. It has experienced market-share erosion from product misses and non-competitive costs, and its employees and shareholders have suffered. Two grueling years later, however, Anne Mulcahy and her team appear to be turning the ship around. The company reported that its earnings grew 18% in the third quarter. From the reporting on it, though, you would have thought the company was still taking on water. The good results, it was reported, mainly came from cost cutting. Of course they did! While innovation is the lifeblood of business, cost competitiveness is a given if you want to win in the global economy.

Lucent is an even more dramatic case. For the first time since March 2000—that's 10 quarters—the company actually posted a profit, thanks to the persistence and creativity of Pat Russo, her top team, and tens of thousands of employees. It was time for a party. But Lucent's turnaround was spray-painted with "but" this and "but" that. The company's good results were subjected to the usual harangue about telecom industry spending and attributed mainly to cost-cutting. Oh no—not that again.

The good news out of other sectors got much the same treatment. Time Warner, which has angered its shareholders for a couple of years now, reported increased revenues and operating income in the third quarter. That news was pretty much lost in commentaries about the continuing saga of the company's Internet activities. Meanwhile, Citicorp and a slew of other banking industry giants were showing sensational results. What did you hear? Reserve provisions for bad loans were down. This "but" could have actually been cast as "because." For instance, "Earnings were sensational because, among other factors, reserve provisions are down as a result of improved risk management and a stronger economy."

Of course, you have to wonder—why all the grumpiness? Why has every cloud got a dingy gray lining? There are probably many reasons but two come right to my mind.

Go back to 1999, the last year that positive results were routinely reported. There was no "but" economy grouching then. And that's exactly the problem. The media (and pretty much everyone else) believed that trees did indeed grow to the sky. Very few asked, "How solid are these results? How long can they last? Will these markets grow forever?"

When the bubble burst, a lot of people got burned—and not just shareholders. Many people in the media had hyped companies that flamed out because they were based on unrealistic business models or turned out to be rotten to the core. They felt burned too. Today, when the media reports good news, it feels safer to stick "but" in every sentence.

The other reason is political. Back in the days of Clinton-bashing, the ideological divide in the country seemed like it couldn't get wider. Well, it has. Bush-hating has pushed it to new levels. Never before have Democrats and Republicans been more vitriolic in their disdain for each other; it feels like war. And frankly, what would be worse for the Democrats right now than an economic recovery? That's an awful big battle to lose as the election approaches.

Now, I'm not suggesting "irrational exuberance" again. First of all, it's not warranted (yet) and giddiness about the economy didn't really help last time. And I'm also not asking that people forget what happened during the boom. Some companies and executives absolutely earned the right to get nothing but disrespect and doubt.

If we are ever to get competitive again, though, we can't indiscriminately put a negative spin on what is legitimately good news. We live in a global economy; India and China get stronger and better every single day. To have a fighting chance, companies need to get every employee, with every idea in their heads and every morsel of energy in their bodies, into the game.

The facts are, companies are not bricks and mortar, but people, with blood and sweat and tears. People are the reason for the recent recovery, and people are the reason it will continue—if it does. That's why we need to tell the people who have earned it not "but," but "Bravo."

EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO MEMBERS OF U.S. ARMED FORCES DEPLOYED IN OPERATION RESTORE HOPE IN SOMALIA IN 1993

SPEECH OF

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 28, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise in strong support of H. Con. Res.

291, expressing gratitude to the members of the United States Armed Forces who demonstrated valor and dedication to the cause of freedom and humanitarian relief during Operation Restore Hope.

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the battle of Mogadishu, and I am very pleased to join with my colleagues in recognizing the courageous actions of the Army's Special Forces, the soldiers of the 10th Mountain Division, and members of the Armed Forces who were deployed to capture the terrorist warlord Mohammed Farah Aidid. Today we remember and honor the sixteen special operations personnel assigned to Task Force Ranger who were killed, and the sacrifices of another eighty-three troops who were wounded during one of the most intense firefighting in modern history.

We cannot forget the sacrifices of these soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines. Their service should be recognized as a significant contribution to the war against terrorism and oppression. This resolution is important not only because it commemorates their enduring contributions on behalf of the people of Somalia, but also because of its symbolism that continues today in the fight against oppression and terror on the streets of Baghdad, Kabul and other hostile areas where we try to make people's lives better.

Madam Speaker, my thoughts and prayers go out to the families and friends of those who lost a loved one or were wounded in the battle of Mogadishu. I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing our appreciation to all those who volunteer to defend our Nation's freedom and to remember the sacrifices of all those who served.

RECOGNIZING THE HOLY CROSS ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC CATHEDRAL

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to recognize one of the most historically rich institutions in the United States. On November 1, 2003, the Holy Cross Armenian Apostolic Cathedral of Montebello, California will be celebrating its eighty years of service to the Los Angeles Armenian American community under the auspices of their Prelate, His Eminence Archbishop Moushegh Mardirossian.

This historic occasion for the Holy Cross Cathedral is a culmination of leadership, dedication, commitment, and community work. Since its erection in 1922, Holy Cross is the second oldest Armenian Cathedral in the state of California and the oldest in Los Angeles County. For eighty years, Holy Cross has touched the lives of millions of churchgoers and other religious individuals looking for spiritual fulfillment. In addition, it has given positive direction to Armenian children and adolescents through their exceptional Mesrobian school system.

Additionally, Holy Cross's leadership has paved the way for other Armenian Apostolic churches throughout Southern California. Inspired by Holy Cross, over seven churches and congregations have been established. I am happy to note that all of them serve their congregations, youth, community, and country with all their love and energy.

I am proud to say that the Holy Cross Armenian Apostolic Cathedral exemplifies the greatness in our nation's religious and community institutions.

LET'S NOT BREAK OLD PROMISES TO OUR VETERANS

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, there's something wrong when the administration says we can afford to build new hospitals in Iraq, but we cannot afford to keep open six veterans' hospitals here in America.

It would be shameful, during a time of war, to be cutting medical services for American veterans, even as we are improving health care for Iraqi citizens. As we make new promises to Iraqis, let's not break old promises to our veterans.

Vote "yes" on the motion to recommit to increasing VA health care by \$1.3 billion. Our vets deserve no less.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. CORCORAN

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, October 27, 2003 I attended a Mass of Christian Burial for John M. Corcoran of Massachusetts. The Mass, held at St. Elizabeth's Church in Milton, Massachusetts celebrated the life of a very special person. I offer my condolences to John's two sons, John and Thomas; his sisters, Mary, Theresa, Claire, Bernadette and Frances, and his two brothers, Joe and Leo. I would also ask unanimous consent to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Boston Globes's obituary, that was so eloquently written by Tom Long.

JOHN CORCORAN, DEVELOPER OF REAL ESTATE, GOOD WILL; AT 80

John M. Corcoran grew up in a triple-decker at the end of the driveway to St. Margaret's Hospital in Dorchester, and he never forgot where he came from. After earning millions as a real estate developer, he contributed time and money in the creation of St. Mary's Women and Infant Center, a multiservice agency for Dorchester residents that was born in 1993 after St. Margaret's closed.

"He knew what it was like to live in poverty, and knew what a difference it could make when you had support around you," Judy Beckler, president of the Women and Infant Center, said yesterday, of Mr. Corcoran, 80, who died Wednesday at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Beckler said she couldn't give a figure for how much money Mr. Corcoran donated to the center. "It's not something he would approve of," she said. "He hoped, in time, people would understand that his time and commitment were more important than any money he donated."

But the total was at least \$500,000, according to a story published in the Globe in 1995.

The center now includes a homeless shelter, has 20 beds for pregnant teenagers and is home to nine nonprofit groups that offer a

number of services from child care to computer training.

"He wanted us to become a vital institution in Dorchester," said Beckler. "He had a commitment and a vision, and really believed that folks could make a difference in other people's lives."

As a member of the center's board of trustees, Mr. Corcoran was always willing to ask the hard questions. "He once told me, 'I learned long ago not to practice trustee etiquette,'" said Beckler.

One of eight children of an Irish-immigrant factory worker, Mr. Corcoran sometimes hawked newspapers as a young man to help his family make ends meet. He shoveled coal at St. Margaret's. And he spent a childhood summer with relatives in Ireland.

He attended Boston English High School. When the United States entered World War II, he answered the call and became a paratrooper.

In the months before the D-Day invasion of France, his family lost contact with him for three months. Every night, the sound of rosary beads rattled through the two-bedroom apartment in Dorchester as his siblings prayed for his safe return.

Finally his mother received a letter. "Mom, I smelled something today that I haven't smelled since I was 7," he wrote, "the sweet smell of turf burning on a fire."

To his family's relief, Mr. Corcoran was alive and well and training in Ireland.

Mr. Corcoran parachuted into France in the early hours of the D-Day invasion.

"I once asked him what D-Day was like," his brother Joe of Milton said yesterday. "He said: 'It was the most exhilarating and most exciting time of my life; unfortunately, some people got killed, and others got hurt.'"

Mr. Corcoran was among the injured. He was awarded a Bronze Star as well as a Purple Heart.

After the war, Mr. Corcoran attended Boston College. He completed his bachelor's degree in three years, even though he was working 40 hours a week shoveling coal at St. Margaret's.

He then began John M. Corcoran & Co., a real estate development firm, which he operated with his brothers Leo and Joe, who later left to start his own firm, Corcoran Jennison Companies.

"We were a lot more confident than our parents were," Mr. Corcoran told The World of Hibernia magazine. "We knew we were at least as smart as anyone else—if not smarter. And you also knew you were an American, and you had that right."

John M. Corcoran & Co. has built or managed more than 15,000 apartment units and a million square feet of suburban properties including Quincy Commons and Weymouth Commons apartment complexes.

Mr. Corcoran contributed to many charities, among them the Christian Jewish Center at Boston College, where he was a trustee.

He had 50 nieces and nephews, and he loved to ski. Every year, he brought his extended family on a ski trip to New Hampshire. For many years, he rented the entire Bartlett Hotel for his family, and children would be running through its hallways for a week.

Each year, Mr. Corcoran took a trip to the Alta Ski Area in Utah. "He was looking forward to going this year," said Joe. "When you reach 80 years old, you get to ski for free. It wasn't the money, but it was a status thing with him."

In addition to his brothers, both of whom are Milton residents, he leaves two sons, John and Thomas, also of Milton; five sisters, Mary of Dorchester, Theresa of Quincy, and Claire Carten, Bernadette Richards, and Frances Richer, all of Milton; and five grandchildren.

A funeral Mass will be said Monday at 10 a.m. in St. Elizabeth's Church in Milton. Burial will be in Milton Cemetery.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. DENISE L. MAJETTE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. MAJETTE. Mr. Speaker, every three minutes a woman in America is diagnosed with breast cancer. One in eight women will develop breast cancer in her lifetime.

Breast cancer is the leading cause of death for women between the ages of 40 and 55.

In my state of Georgia, this year an estimated 5,400 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and 1,000 women will die from the disease.

In the two counties I represent, 86 people a year die from breast cancer in DeKalb County and in Gwinnett County, 38 people a year die from breast cancer.

The breast cancer death rate is even higher among African American women—with an estimated 20,000 expected new cases in 2003.

Early detection is the key. Mammography screening can detect the disease before any symptoms occur.

Women must have guaranteed access to mammograms and preventive care, including regular checkups.

We also need to prevent insurers and employers from discriminating against women because they are more likely to get diseases like breast cancer. We must pass the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination in Health Insurance and Employment Act.

But our top priority must be finding a cure.

Too many of our sisters, mothers, daughters and friends die from this disease. Funding early prevention and finding a cure should be national priorities.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARE- NESS MONTH

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of October being the month to increase awareness of domestic violence, and educate individuals about the services available to assist victims. Therefore, it is significant that we recognize October as the National Awareness Month for Domestic Violence.

According to the United States Department of Justice, domestic violence can be defined as, a pattern of coercive behavior designed to exert power and control over a person in an intimate relationship through the use of intimidating, threatening, harmful, or harassing behavior. Partners may be married or not married, heterosexual, gay, lesbian, living together, separated or dating.

Over the last thirty years, there has been a radical change in not only the understanding of domestic violence, but also the acknowledgement of responses from individuals and

society. According to the most recent report from the Department of Justice, there were almost 700,000 incidents of domestic violence in 2001. Approximately one-third of women who are murdered each year are killed by their current or former husband or partner. Children who are subjected to domestic violence too often grow up to inflict violence on others, creating a cycle of violence that must be stopped.

Nearly one in every three adult women experiences at least one physical assault by a partner during adulthood. Approximately four million American women experience a serious assault by an intimate partner each year. Six times as many women who experience violence by an intimate partner, 18 percent, as by a stranger, 3 percent, do not report the crime. Several types of violence and abuse usually occur within the family; men who batter their intimate partners are more likely to abuse their children too. Unfortunately, every fifteen seconds in the United States, a woman is brutally battered by her partner. As you hear these words, a woman is being beaten.

Despite the increase reports of domestic violence in Chicago, the police and other related agencies receive an average of 560 domestic violence calls each day. About half the murders involved domestic disputes and approximately fifty percent of homicides are attributed to a domestic situation.

To bring attention to this horrendous issue, October has been designated as the National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Mr. Speaker, let all of us renew our Nation's commitment to prevent and punish the perpetrators of this despicable crime and bring hope and healing to those affected by it.

INDIANA 293RD GUARD SERVED NATION WELL

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, after 10 months of serving our Nation in Iraq, the heroic soldiers of the 293rd National Guard Division of Indiana have returned home.

These brave soldiers left three of their colleagues behind: SFC Craig A. Bolling, SPC Brian M. Clemens, and PFC Anthony R. Wagner. They gave the ultimate sacrifice so the rest of us may be free.

The soldiers of the 293rd are not full-time soldiers. They have other jobs. Their families, and their employers, did not expect them to be gone so long. They too have made sacrifices in the war on terrorism.

Because of their efforts, we are fighting in the streets of Baghdad—not in the streets of Indiana and the United States. Because of their efforts we have at least temporarily disrupted the worldwide terrorist networks. Because of their efforts the people of Iraq at least have a chance to exercise freedom and a life free from terror.

We know not what the future holds. But we do know that because of the soldiers in the 293rd Indiana Guard, as well as all the other brave men and women serving in the Iraq arena, we at least have done what we can in the battle for freedom and against terrorism. We honor them for their sacrifices for us.

The following is a list of all those who served in the 293rd.

FALLEN SOLDIERS

SFC BOLING CRAIG A—CO C, 1-293D INF, DECEASED: 8-JUL-03, LOCATION OF DEATH: CAMP WOLF, KUWAIT, INCIDENT REGARDING DEATH: SEIZURE, HOMETOWN: ELKHART, IN.

SPC CLEMENS BRIAN M—CO C, 1-293D INF, DECEASED: 6-FEB-03, LOCATION OF DEATH: ARIFJAN, KUWAIT, INCIDENT REGARDING DEATH: HUMMVEE ROLL-OVER, MULTIPLE TRAUMA INJURIES, HOMETOWN: KOKOMO, IN.

PFC WAGNER ANTHONY R—CO B, 1-293D INF., DECEASED: 21-NOV-02, LOCATION OF DEATH: INDIANAPOLIS (1-70), INCIDENT REGARDING DEATH: POV ACCIDENT, HOMETOWN: SOUTH WHITELY, IN.

RANK, NAME, UNIT

SPC ANDERSON JUSTIN J—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC ANDREWS DONALD L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC BAKER CORY L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC BAKER STEVEN S—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC BALL PHILLIP L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT BARTELL MARK D—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG BAUMGARTNER JEFFERY A—CO A, 1-293D INF; PV2 BONNELL BRANDON J—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC BONTRAGER JUSTIN K—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC BROWN ADAM D—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG BUSSARD GREGORY A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC BYRD JOSEPH N—CO A, 1-293D INF; PV2 CANTU ADRIAN JR—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC CANTU JOSHUA—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC CARLSON HARVEY A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC CHURCH DERRICK E—CO A, 1-293D INF; MAJ COOMLER JEFFREY S—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT CROY KENNETH R—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC DEETZ LAWRENCE R—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT DEMOREST DREW A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC DIETSCH MATHEW R—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC DRAKE SCOTT R—CO A, 1-293D INF; SFC ELLERMAN LAWRENCE E—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC ERWIN CRAIG D—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC ESPINOZA ALBERTO—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC EVERSON JOSEPH P—CO A, 1-293D INF; SFC FACE JEFFERY A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT FARRINGTON DARRELL L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC FATHAUER DALE A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC FELKER MICHAEL L—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC FITTS WILLIAM E—CO A, 1-293D INF.

SPC FOLDS MILTON W—CO A, 1-293D INF; PV2 FULK TRENT A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT GARCIA ARTURO—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC GILLEY BENJAMIN J—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC GIPSON CHARLES D—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC GOHEEN ADAM L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC GOSS MATTHEW A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC GREENAMYER LEE E—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC GREENTREE JUSTIN K—CO A, 1-293D INF; ILT GUY ROBERT D—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC HACKWORTH CLIFTON A—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC HARRINGTON BRIAN K—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC HARRIS LAWRENCE S—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC HARTER JOSEPH O—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC HARTZELL JOSHUA R—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC HASWELL ROBERT L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT HAVILAND WILLIAM F—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT HAWKINS GLENNIS R—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC HOCHSTETLER DAVID L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG HOLCOMB TRAVIS R—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG HYGEMA MARCUS A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC JEWELL WILLIAM D—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC JOHNSON RAYMOND B—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC KING PHILLIP A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT KING ROGER D—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC LANDIS KURT V—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG LAWRENCE JEFFERY L—CO A, 1-293D INF.

PFC LEWIS JONAS W—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC LEWIS MICHAEL T—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC LEWIS STEPHEN B—CO A, 1-293D INF; PVT LLOYD EPHRAIM W—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC LONG JOHN—CO A, 1-293D INF;

SGT LUNG DANNY K—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC MANTELL ANTHONY W—CO A, 1-293D INF; MSG MARTINEZ ANDRES E—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG MCDONALD CHRISTOPHER—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC MEDLOCK CHARLES K—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG METZ LEE D—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC MIDDLETON WILLIAM V—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG MILLER JEFFREY A—CO A, 1-293D INF.

SPC MILLER KEITH A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC MILLER TIMOTHY A—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT MILLER WILLIAM J—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT MOONEY MICHAEL T—CO A, 1-293D INF; PV2 MOORE DONALD D—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC NAFTZGER JACOB R—CO A, 1-293D INF; PVT NICODEMUS MICHAEL J—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC NOBLE ROSS H—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG ORICK CHARLES K—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT OUSLEY KEITH L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT PETTIT ROBBIN M—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG PILIPIAK TRACY A—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC RAKOCZY JEREMIAH L—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC RAYMER JUSTIN M—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC REUTEBUCH RYAN R—CO A, 1-293D INF; PV2 RIDER TRAVIS L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC RILEY ANDREW S—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG RITTER KIRK C—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC ROBERTS WILLIAM D—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC ROMERO BENJAMIN—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC SEROVY JOSEPH L—CO A, 1-293D INF; PVT SHATTO NATHAN E—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC SIMCOX STEPHEN W—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT SPENCER MATTHEW S—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT SPITLER MICHAEL C—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT SPRATT BRADLEY W—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG STAHL JON D—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC STAMPER RAYMOND T—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT STAYNER JOHN C—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC STINFER CARLOS—CO A, 1-293D INF.

PVT SUTERA MICHAEL R—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC SUTTON DONALD L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC TODD DAVID W—CO A, 1-293D INF; PFC TROLINGER JAMES A—CO A, 1-293D INF; ILT TROYER AARON W—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC TRUELOVE BARRY W—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC TURNER LONNIE D—CO A, 1-293D INF; SSG VANCE PATRICK J—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC VANWAGNER MATTHEW D—CO A, 1-293D INF; 2LT WEAVER ANDREW M—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC WEEKS CHARLES B—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT WILLIS JACK R—CO A, 1-293D INF; PV2 WIRT JEFFERY M—CO A, 1-293D INF; PV2 WITHAM CRAIG E—CO A, 1-293D INF; SPC WOLF KENNETH W—CO A, 1-293D INF; SFC WOOD GENE E—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT ZICKEFOOSE KEVIN L—CO A, 1-293D INF; SGT ZUELSDORFF MICHAEL D—CO A, 1-293D INF.

PFC AKER JOSHUA K—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC AMBURGEY JOHN P—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG ARNOLD MARK E—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC BABCOCK SHAWN L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC BAKER CLINTON P—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC BALLEW ROBERT N—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG BECKER DANIEL F—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC BENTLEY STEVEN D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC BOLLHOEFER DEREK R—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC BOND JASON E—CO B, 1-293D INF; SFC BRASS JOHN J—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT BRICKER JEREMY J—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG BRIDGEWATER RYAN S—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC BROOKS ROBERT E—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC BUCK MICHAEL S—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC BUESCHING JOSHUA P—CO B, 1-293D INF; PV2 BURGESS WARREN JR—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC CAMPBELL COREY R—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC CASTRO JONATHAN A—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC CHILDS MATTHEW R—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC CLOTHIER MATTHEW S—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT COX QUINN A—CO B, 1-293D INF.

SSG CREE JAMES F—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG DEMOREST DERRICK T—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC EDWARDS EVAN L—CO B, 1-293D

INF; SPC ERVIN THOMAS E—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC FERGUSON ADAM J—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC FLINSBAUGH SHANNON W—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG FORBES JAMES G—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG FRATER BRIAN D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG FREEMON LARRY L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC GARDNER BRIAN T—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG GINTER ADAM W—CO B, 1-293D INF; PV2 GONZALES DEREK L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT GOOLEY TIMOTHY D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC GRABLE EDWARD J—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC GUTHIER PHILLIP P—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC HALTON SULLIVAN L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SFC HAMPTON DAVID M—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC HARRIS JEREMY E—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC HEATH DERRICK L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC HEFNER JASON A—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC HERRON KYLE W—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG HEUER BRIAN T—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT HIGGINS JEREMY M—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC HILEMAN JASON L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC HILL MATTHEW V—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC HILTON CHARLES A—CO B, 1-293D INF.

PVT HOFFMAN JESSE D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG HOLMHANSEN SHAWN J—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC HTOO HTAW P—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC HUFF LEON D—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC HUSTON ROBERT A—CO B, 1-293D INF; ISG IRELAND MARK W—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC KING NATHAN D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC KINNER SHANE A—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC KLAHN JOSEPH R—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT KRINER ROGER D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC LANTZ WESLEY P—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC LEON TRAVIS L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT LESTER RICHARD K—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC LITTLE JOSHUA L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC LOZA MANUEL—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT LUCAS TERRY L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT LUDY KYLE K—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG MAIER MARK M—CO B, 1-293D INF; CPT MARCUSON GREGORY—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT MARTIN JAMES W—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC MCANINCH KENNETH K—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC MCCORD JERRY J—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC MCKINNEY CHRISTOPHER—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC MEACHAM ERIC C—CO B, 1-293D INF.

SPC MILLER ADAM S—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC MONTGOMERY JAMES C—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC MOREY JOHNNY E—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT MYERS JEFFREY A—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC NEHER KEITH A—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC NIERMAN JASON L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC ORTIZ JEFFREY J—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC PALMER JONATHAN A—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC PAYNE JAMES A—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC PECK TERRY L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC PETZOLD PHILLIP R—CO B, 1-293D INF; PV2 PLATTER STEPHEN P—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC PRICE JONATHAN D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC RAGER CLINT L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC RAMER JASON M—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT RAYBURN GLENN D—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC REAMES BRADLEY D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC REECE JOSHUA A—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT RICHARD MARK—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC RICHARDS MALCOLM W—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT RINKER TIMOTHY N—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC RITCHEY JAMES R—CO B, 1-293D INF.

SPC RITCHIE BRANDEN D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC RITCHIE DAVID E—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC RIVERA SHAHUA Z—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC ROARK REX—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC ROBERTS JOHNNY C—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC ROBINSON KENNEDY L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC ROGERS SCOTT K—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC ROTH STACEY S—CO B, 1-293D INF; SSG RUMBAAO ARGENIO JR—CO B, 1-293D INF; SFC SCHOTT VICTOR D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC SCOTT JEFFERY L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC SEARCH JOHN P—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC SEITZ ANDREW J—CO B, 1-293D INF; 2LT SELKING DOUGLAS

W—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC SHEEHAN BRIAN J—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT SHROYER KEVIN A—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT SILER KENNETH A—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC SMITH RANDY L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SFC SOUTHWORTH CHRISTOPHER—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT SPONG MARK L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC STANLEY DONALD J—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC STANLEY JAMES M—CO B, 1-293D INF.

SGT TAYLOR TIMOTHY G—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC THOMPSON JOHN T—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC TURNER LARRY L—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC TURNEREGGESON JUSTIN—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC VANMETER DALE T—CO B, 1-293D INF; SGT WALKER RODNEY S—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC WALLACE TODD A—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC WEBER RICKY J—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC WEINREICH SKIPPER J—CO B, 1-293D INF; PFC WINGER JOSHUA M—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC WOLFORD—CORY D—CO B, 1-293D INF; SPC WYMER AARON B—CO B, 1-293D INF.

SPC ABSTON DONALD E—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC AKERS JOSHUA L—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT ALEXANDER CHAD L—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC ALLCOCK ANDREAS L—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC ANDERSON DYLAN T—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC ANDREWS MELVIN L—CO C, 1-293D INF; PVT BAIRD CHARLES F—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT BATES CARL J—CO C, 1-293D INF; 2LT BALTIS BRUCE D—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC BEERS DAVID W—CO C, 1-293D INF; SSG BENNETT JEFFREY A—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC BERGAMINO STEPHEN E—CO C, 1-293D INF; PV2 BERNING MATTHEW J—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT BESECKER RICKEY L—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT BILLINGS ROBERT S—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT BOBAY NATHAN J—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT BRACHT BRENT A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC BRADTMUELLER RODNEY D—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT BROAD CHAD J—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC BROWNLEE DAMEION A—CO C, 1-293D INF.

2LT BURKETT JAMES J—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC BURNETT JEREMY A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC BUTLER JOSHUA L—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT—COIL ALEC P—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC—COMBS TOBY S—CO C, 1-293D INF; CPT—COPELAND CHARLES L—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT—COPP MARK A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC—COX BRANDT A—CO C, 1-293D INF; ISG—COX CHARLES H—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC DAHLMAN DEREK A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT DAVIDSON JAMES S—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC DAVIS JOSHUA D—CO C, 1-293D INF; PV2 DEAN JEREMY H—CO C, 1-293D INF; PVT DOUGLAS BRACKEN C—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC DUNHAM KEVIN W—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT DURBIN LONNIE G—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC EXNER THOMAS E—CO C, 1-293D INF.

SPC FARRELL MARK A—CO C, 1-293D INF; PV2 FIDLER AARON C—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC FIELDS TRACY S—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC FISHER SHAWN M—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT FULLER BRANDT E—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC GEELS ISSAC W—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC GOLDER JUSTIN N—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT GROSE LYLE A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SSG GUSTIN NEAL V—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC HACKETT ZACHERY K—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC HACKWORTH ERIC M—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC HARDWAY DONALD S—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC HARMEYER JOSHUA A—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC HODALJ MICHAEL S—CO C, 1-293D INF; SSG HOLTZMAN CAMERON M—CO C, 1-293D INF; SSG HUGHES WILLIS F—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC JENKINS COREY D—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC JONAK KRISTOPHER M—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC KASTEN TIMOTHY A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC KEENAN JOHN C—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT KEISTER EDWARD C—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC KELLER JAMES L—CO C, 1-293D INF; PV2 KELLEY SHEA J—CO C, 1-

293D INF; SSG KELLY KELLEY L—CO C, 1-293D INF; PV2 KNICKREHM HARLEY R—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT KNIGHT RAYMOND H—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC LAMERE ADAM C—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC LASHBROOK DENNIS W—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC LAUDERDALE JEFFERY A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC LEININGER ERIC E—CO C, 1-293D INF.

2LT LIPSCOMB JASON S—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC LUDLOW GREGORY P—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC LUKE JAMES M—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC MAHARA RUDOLPH A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT MALOTT RODNEY L—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT MAY ANDREW J—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC MCDONALD TRAVIS D—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC MCLEAN JEFFERY J—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC MILLER JESSE L—CO C, 1-293D INF; PVT MINER DONOVAN D—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC MOONEY PHILLIP L—CO C, 1-293D INF; PV2 MUSSER CHRISTOPHER M—CO C, 1-293D INF; SSG NELSON MICHAEL J—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC NORWALT ERIC A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SSG PEPPER SCOTT A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC PETERS WADE A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC PHAM DUY T—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT PIMENTEL EDGAR—CO C, 1-293D INF; 1LT PLASTER ROGER D—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT PLUMMER RYAN M—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT POTTS BRIAN C—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC RAUCH ROBERT M—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC RO YUN Y—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC ROBERTS PATRICK T—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC ROCKSTROH JEREMY P—CO C, 1-293D INF.

SPC RODRIGUEZ RICHARD P—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT RONCO GARY S—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT ROPP BRIAN P—CO C, 1-293D INF; PRC SHECKLER CHRISTOPHER—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC SHULTZ JERRY T—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC SIMMS TONY A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT SMITH BRIAN K—CO C, 1-293D INF; SFC SMOLAR ROBERT B—CO C, 1-293D INF; SSG SPARKS LARRY L—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC STANSBURY TRAVIS A—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC STARKEY PATRICK H—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC STEPHENS AARON B—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC STIEBELING ADAM T—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT STOLTE ALVA L—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT STRIGGLE TRAVIS E—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC STULLER BILLY J—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT SUMMERS JOHNNY D—CO C, 1-293D INF.

SPC TARIN JOSEPH A—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC TOWNES STEVEN O—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC TRAN THUC T—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC TUMBLESON DAVID F—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC UMHOLTZ JEREMIAH J—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC VAUGHN KENDALL P—CO C, 1-293D INF; PV2 VEIL MATTHEW C—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT WADE CHRISTOPHER M—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC WARNER MATTHEW D—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC WEIDLER CHRISTOPHER F—CO C, 1-293D INF; SGT WELLS DAVID K—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC WHITE ERIC D—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC WILEY JUSTIN M—CO C, 1-293D INF; SPC WOODS MICHAEL R—CO C, 1-293D INF; PFC WRIGHT GEORGE D—CO C, 1-293D INF; SSG WRIGHT TRENT O—CO C, 1-293D INF; 2LT ZARTMAN LARRY A—CO C, 1-293D INF.

SPC ANDERSON MATTHEW J—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC ARNOLD PATRICK S—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT BAHRKE DANIEL E—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC BAUMIS DENNIS J—CO D, 1-293D INF; PFC BEEKES NATHAN A—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT BLACKBURN ANDREW K—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC BOZE LARRY E—CO D, 1-293D INF; SSG BRATCH ROBERT J—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC BUDD TRACY A—CO D, 1-293D INF; PV2 CALHOUN SHAWN T—CO D, 1-293D INF; PFC CICATKO MATTHEW D—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC CLOUSER BRIAN P—CO D, 1-293D INF; SFC CRAIG GEORGE J—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT CRIPE QUENTIN A—CO D, 1-293D INF; 1LT CURTIS MAURICE—CO D, 1-293D INF; SFC CUTSHALL

CHRISTOPHER—CO D, 1-293D INF; SFC DIEMER JEFFREY J—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC DIMOND JEFFREY W—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC EVERMAN RICHARD N—CO D, 1-293D INF; PV2 FAUST JOSHUA M—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC FIGUEROA ROBERTO JR—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC FRANKLIN ERIC C—CO D, 1-293D INF.

SGT GORREL TODD N—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC GRAY KARL C—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT GRIFFEY CHARLES T—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC GUNSOLUS ADRIAN E—CO D, 1-293D INF; SSG HARLAN DENNY J—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC HATTON MICHAEL R—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT HAWKINS BILLY E—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC HEFFELFINGER ROGER R—CO D, 1-293D INF; 2LT HITE GARY L—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC HOFFMAN JOHN W—CO D, 1-293D INF; PV2 HYDEN JEROD W—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC JACQUAY TIMOTHY A—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC JIMENEZ BRYAN K—CO D, 1-293D INF; SSG JIMENEZ DAVID L—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC JONES SHANE D—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT KNAUFF BRIAN K—CO D, 1-293D INF; PFC KOCHENSPARGER JASON M—CO D, 1-293D INF; PFC LACAYO HORACIO A—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC LANDERS BRIAN D—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC LUCAS ROBERT M—CO D, 1-293D INF; 1SG MCNANY JAMES W—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC MORROW WILLIAM E—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC NELSON CHAD W—CO D, 1-293D INF; SSG NELSON JAMES A—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC NELSON RICKEY J—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC OHARA DUSTIN L—CO D, 1-293D INF; PFC PATTON JEREMY D—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC PAYNE JEREMY L—CO D, 1-293D INF; 2LT PITTMAN CHAD A—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT POE SCOTT A—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC PRUITT STEVEN E—CO D, 1-293D INF; SSG PUTT ELLIOTT R—CO D, 1-293D INF.

PV2 ROBINSON RYAN L—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC SHARP DARRELL J—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT SHENEFIELD HEATH R—CO D, 1-293D INF; PFC SHOEMAKER ROBERT W—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC SHULTZ JAMES D—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC SMITH GARY L—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC SMITH LESTER E—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT SMITH SHAD L—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT STELL RICK T—CO D, 1-293D INF; SSG STEPHAN ERNEST H—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC STOFFEL JEREMIAH L—CO D, 1-293D INF; PV2 THOMPSON JAMES E—CO D, 1-293D INF; SSG TIMMS JAMES A—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT TRIBBETT KEVIN J—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC TURNER JOSHUA L—CO D, 1-293D INF; PVT TURNER ROBERT B—CO D, 1-293D INF; PV2 UNDERWOOD DAVID R—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC VINEYARD MICHAEL S—CO D, 1-293D INF; SGT WEILAND GARY H—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC WILSON CHAD M—CO D, 1-293D INF; SPC WINTRODE JOSEPH T—CO D, 1-293D INF; CPT WOODSMALL MARK A—CO D, 1-293D INF; SFC ZAHM PHILIP S—CO D, 1-293D INF.

SPC AMOS TODD M—HHC, 1-293D INF; SFC APPLEGATE CHARLES T—HHC, 1-293D INF; SSG ATWATER SCOTT D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT BATES BRIAN M—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC BATTEN ELISHA L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC BAUGH ANTHONY J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC BECKNER DEREK S—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC BEELER ANTHONY R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC BERTHOLF CHRISTOPHER—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC BOBISH PAUL D—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC BOLINGER BRYAN D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT BORNKAMP CHRISTOPHER—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT BOWMAN JAMES W—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC BRACHT MICHAEL P—HHC, 1-293D INF; MAJ BRAY ERIC G—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC BREWER LAVAR J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT BRIGGS EDWARD R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT BROCK ROY W—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC BROOKS GARY P—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC CATO CHRISTOPHER L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC CHAPMAN ANTHONY—HHC, 1-293D INF.

SPC CLINE JOHNATHON J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SSG CLOUSE MICHAEL P—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC COFFING WALTER E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT COLLINS JEFFREY A—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC COREY ROBERT D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SFC COUCH RANDY L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC CRAWFORD MATTHEW L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC CREEK GREGORY E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC DAVIS CHARLES R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC DAVIS KEVIN D—HHC, 1-293D INF; CPT DENBY TIMOTHY W—HHC, 1-293D INF; LTC DENTON IVAN E—HHC, 1-293D INF; CPT DERUE ERIC A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC DONAHUE MICHAEL P—HHC, 1-293D INF; SFC DUNCAN JEFFREY W—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC DUNKERLEY RICK A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC DUNN JOSEPH M—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT ELKINS WILLIAM R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SFC ELLENBERGER SCOTT B—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC ENLOW DANIEL E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC EREXSON ERIC L—HHC, 1-293D INF; CPT FANTOZZI RICHARD K—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT FOSTER MATTHEW C—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC FRAUIGER BRIAN F—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT GAWLIK HENRY C—HHC, 1-293D INF; PV2 GEISLEMAN TERRY A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC GIBSON GEOFFREY V—HHC, 1-293D INF.

SPC GIBSON RICKY A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC GILLESPIE LORNE K—HHC, 1-293D INF; MSG GISEL TOMMY L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC GONZALEZ ROBERTO J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC GOSNELL DALE E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC GRAHAM DAVID K—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT GRESHAM JAMES P—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC GRISWOLD WILLIAM L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SFC GUSTAFSON CHRISTOPHER—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HABEGGER DENNIS M—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT HAGER BRIAN D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HALL MATTHEW J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT HAVILAND THOMAS D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SSG HELBLIG WILLIAM E—HHC, 1-293D INF; 2LT HENSEL JAMES D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HENTZELL BRIAN E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HERSHBERGER JERRY A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HESS BRANDON M—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HESS CHRISTOPHER A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HILGER PAUL H—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HINEN SHAWN W—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC HOAG RICHARD C—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT HOEPPNER KEVIN D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HOFFMAN MICHAEL D—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC HOLCOMB NICHOLAS R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC HOOVER SCOT A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT HYNDMAN GREG E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT JEFFREY JOSHUA R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC JENNINGS KEVIN L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC JOHNSON COREY D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC JORDAN STEVEN H—HHC, 1-293D INF.

1LT KAUTSKY RONALD S—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC KELLER BENJAMIN L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC KELLER ISAAC D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC KENNEDY JOSHUA J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC KINSEY MATTHEW L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC KLOSOWSKI STANLEY—HHC, 1-293D INF; SSG KOBELJA NICHOLAS C—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC KREIDER ALROY E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC LANGIN JOHN P—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC LATTA JOHN J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SSG LEHMAN CRAIG L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC LEMMON JEFFREY A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC LEWIS ANTHONY E—HHC, 1-293D INF; PV2 LEWIS NEIL C—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT LIGHT GREG A—HHC, 1-293D INF; CPT LIPINSKI RONALD A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SFC LITCHFIELD DAVID A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC LITTELL PAUL A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC LUNG SCOTTIE W—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC LYNCH BRUCE D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SFC MACGREGOR SCOTT D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC MACK JUSTIN T—HHC, 1-293D INF.

SGT MADDOX DAVID L—HHC, 1-293D INF; 1LT MALONE BRUCE W—HHC, 1-293D

INF; SGT MARSHALL JAMES B—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC MARTIN ROCKY E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC MCCLELLAN DAVID A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC MCCLELLAN MATTHEW J—HHC, 1-293D INF; PVT MELVIN LEE R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC MEYER STEVEN E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC MIDDAGH SEAN A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SFC MITCHELL JON E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC MORGAN DEWAYNE L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC MURPHY BRIAN L—HHC, 1-293D INF; CPT NEDZA DONALD E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC NICCUM MITCHELL A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC NUCKOLS LARRY M—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC OLIVER WADE E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT ORTIZ FLORENCE R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT OSBORNE DAVID R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC PAPPE CLIFFORD R—HHC, 1-293D INF.

SGT PASKINS HAROLD D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC PASKO JASON P—HHC, 1-293D INF; SSG PESENECKER THOMAS J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC PETERSON RANDAL E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SSG PIEPENBRINK JOSEPH C—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT PLANK JEFFREY P—HHC, 1-293D INF; SSG PLATTER MICHAEL J—HHC, 1-293D INF; PV2 PORTER VINCENT A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC POWELL RICHARD W—HHC, 1-293D INF; 2LT RAPP DOUGLAS C—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC RASOR BRIAN A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC RICKETTS JEMATEUS J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC ROBINSON TIM D—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC ROLLINS JESSE H—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT ROSS JOHN A—HHC, 1-293D INF; CSM RUNGE JOHN M—HHC, 1-293D INF; CPT RUSSELL WESLEY A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT SALEMINK CHRISTOPHER—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC SHEARER JEREMY B—HHC, 1-293D INF; SSG SHERMAN MATTHEW H—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC SHODA MATHEW A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC SIMPSON PETER J—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC SISK SHAWN A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC SLAGLE RYAN G—HHC, 1-293D INF.

SGT SMITHLEY KENNETH R—HHC, 1-293D INF; 1LT SNYDER BRADLEY J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC SPURGEON DANNY J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGM STAFFORD MICHAEL W—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC STEPHENSON ADAM K—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT STONER JASON R—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC STOPPENHAGEN JOSHUA W—HHC, 1-293D INF; PV2 SUMMERS MARCUS—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC SWIHART TIMOTHY A—HHC, 1-293D INF; PVT TACKER PAUL J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC THOMAS CHRISTOPHER D—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC THOMAS GRANT H—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT THOMAS KEVIN J—HHC, 1-293D INF; 1LT THOMPSON LYNN J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC THOMPSON MATTHEW J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC TODD CHRISTOPHER M—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC TOLLE BRYAN N—HHC, 1-293D INF; MSG URIDGE LAURENCE T—HHC, 1-293D INF; LTC VILLARRUEL LUIS L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT VOLLEN DREW A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC WADE GLENN P—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC WALTERS BUTCH L—HHC, 1-293D INF.

SGT WEBER MICHAEL L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC WEBSTER JOHN W—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT WEINLEY ROBERT E—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC WELCH CHRISTOPHER R—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT WELLS MICHAEL E—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC WELTY JUSTIN—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC WENTLAND KYLE K—HHC, 1-293D INF; MAJ WESTFALL RONALD A—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC WHANNEL RUSSELL S—HHC, 1-293D INF; SGT WHITE ARDONUS L—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC WHITE SHAUN P—HHC, 1-293D INF; 1SG WILCOXEN LELAND G—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC WILDER ALEXANDER M—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC WILSON NATHAN S—HHC, 1-293D INF; PV2 WOLFE JACOB D—HHC, 1-293D INF; PFC WOOD CLINTON J—HHC, 1-293D INF; SPC WOOD PATRICK S—HHC, 1-293D

INF; SPC YODER GREGORY J—HHC, 1-293D
INF; SPC YOUNG JAMES M—HHC, 1-293D
INF; SPC YOUNG MICHAEL D—HHC, 1-293D
INF; SGT ZELL BENJAMIN L—HHC, 1-293D
INF.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 576, 577, 578, and 579, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all four.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS
MONTH

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, October is National Breast Cancer Awareness month, and as this month comes to an end, it is important for us to reflect upon the progress we have made toward defeating this illness.

An increased awareness of the steps necessary to defeat breast cancer, including mammography screenings, has led to early detection and higher survival rates.

However, we still have a long way to go. This year nearly 40,000 women will die of breast cancer, and over 211,000 new cases will be diagnosed.

Unfortunately, many of these cases will be diagnosed, and deaths will occur, in communities where access to advanced medicine is limited.

Congress's commitment to increasing the funding for cancer prevention and early detection is helping us battle this disease. Today we can be proud of the advancements we have made. But we must continue our commitment to defeating breast cancer by raising the public's awareness, expanding health care screenings to include all women, and continuing to fund the research necessary to fight this disease.